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APPALLING DISASTER.

Explosion of a Staten Island Ferry-Boat Boiler.

Wreck of the Steamer Westfield at South Ferry.

Dreadful Loss of Life and Limb the Result.

OVER FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

Nearly Two Hundred Known to be Injured.

Several Men and Women Still Missing.

TERRIBLE SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Statements by the Engineer, Fireman, and Eye-Witnesses.

List of the Killed and Wounded as Far as Ascertained.

This City, which has lately supped so full of horrors, has never been afflicted with a tragedy so appalling as that which burst upon it at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the boiler of the Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield* exploded while the vessel lay in her slip alongside of South Ferry, off the Battery. In an instant of time hundreds of human beings were killed, or maimed, or scalded. Aged men and women, matrons and men at the threshold or in the middle passages of vigorous life, happy, laughing children, and cherub babes in the arms of doting parents, were alike involved, and were the victims of a catastrophe so terrible that it cannot be described. Something of the anguish, of the unutterable woe of the disaster can be transferred to these columns, but words are impotent to portray in its fulness the horror that came upon the City in the middle of a peaceful Sabbath, changing in a moment a scene of gala gladness, to one of unparalleled disaster. The appalling news was quickly spread far and near in extra editions of the TIMES, which were anxiously read by thousands whose friends, it was feared, might be in the list of killed or wounded.

The Vessel of Death.

The ferry-boat *Westfield*, belonging to the Staten Island Railroad Company, was built in Brooklyn in 1862, and was then furnished with a low-pressure boiler 24 feet in length, 10 feet diameter, with 12 feet front, constructed in New-York of return fine iron of varying thickness, and allowed to carry a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch. This boiler was in the boat continuously, and subjected to the examination from time to time required by the law of the United States. The last inspection was made on the 15th of June, by JOHN K. MATHEWS, Inspector of Boilers, and the certificate that this boiler had been then subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of thirty-four pounds to the square inch, and certifying to the trustworthiness of the craft in every respect, was registered in the Custom-house on the 15th of July, and a copy of this certificate furnished to the boat hung in horrid mockery to a portion of the timbers of the vessel left intact but overhanging the awful wreck. The boat thus stamped with official approval had a crew considered to be fully equal to the duty of managing her with safety to her human freight and profit to her owners. The Captain was JOHN VREELAND, an experienced, sober, industrious boatman, for many years devoted to his calling. The engineer, upon whom rested the responsibility of keeping in complete subjection the terrible engine of death in the bowels of the boat was HENRY ROBINSON, a colored man, who has been in the employ of the Company in that capacity for more than a dozen years, and during all of that time enjoyed the fullest confidence of his employers as a prudent, intelligent, capable engineer, and this confidence increased as he added additional years of faithful service, during which he performed his duties without any disaster. The firemen yesterday were ROBERT CARRESAN and PATRICK FINNEGAN, and the assistant pilot was JAMES MCGEE, all of whom were believed to be trustworthy. Thus manned this vessel was to make what is known as the extra trip. The regular boats leave at each hour, but Sunday afternoon it has been the custom of the Company to start a boat at each half hour. The *Westfield* was selected for this duty, and went into her slip and was made fast about 1:10 o'clock to receive passengers and be in readiness to leave at the half hour.

Her Doomed Passengers.

As soon as she was made fast people began to go on board. Being an extra boat, however, and the fact of her departure not being so widely known as that of the regular hour boats, there was fortunately not an extraordinary rush of passengers. It is impossible to say precisely what number were on board, but it is certain there was not the large number named by rumor, which is always present at disaster, to exaggerate and distort. The ticket-taker stated that he had taken a few over 200 tickets, and Capt. VREELAND, who was not aware of this fact at the time he made the statement, said that he thought there were about 250 persons on board when the disaster occurred. All of those who were on the boat crowded naturally but unconsciously to the one fatal spot on board. The day was sultry, and for the sake of the breeze from the Bay everybody sought the end of the vessel furthest from the dock. Directly beneath them was the boiler in the hold of the vessel, extending forward of the point where the chimney appeared. Every one can imagine the appearance of the men, women and children, eager to escape for an hour, from the heat and noxious vapors of the City to inhale the invigorating breezes that sweep over the noble Bay, and the fresh, pure air that is found in the glades and on the hills of Staten Island. It had very much the appearance of every such concourse of people. Almost every nationality and grade of society was represented, but the poorer classes, snatching a brief respite from toil, and the Irish race, predominated. There were, however, in the crowd some Americans, a few Germans, French and Italians, and a few who seemed from their appearance to be lifted by fortune out of the ranks of labor. And they acted as such assemblages always act on such occasions. Seated upon the benches around the rails, or upon stools and chairs, were families and parties or coteries of acquaintances talking upon the current topics of the day. Children played upon the decks, and anxious mothers guarded them with jealous care from the danger of falling overboard. Babes cooed with delight as the cool winds kissed them, and mothers anticipated with joy the newer life which this little jaunt was to bring their darlings. At this moment death leaped up from the hold of the boat, and that pleasant scene was changed to one of the most ghastly in human annals.

A Deadly Sound in the Hold.

All being in readiness, and the hour for departure arrived, the assistant pilot, JAMES MCGEE, went into the pilot-house furthest from the dock, and Captain VREELAND into the one nearest it. The latter delayed giving the orders to cast off until he could see the incoming boat appear in the Bay below. That short delay was of inestimable value. Terrible as was the loss of life, awful as was the impending calamity in every aspect, it would have been much worse had the boat been loosened from her moorings and got out into the Bay. While Capt. VREELAND was thus waiting, and just about 1½ o'clock, the engineer tried the water and found it above the stop-cock. The Government steam-gauge on the boat was fixed and locked at twenty-seven pounds, and she was carrying that amount, as she was blowing off steam. At this moment the fireman CARRESAN heard a peculiar hissing sound, as if made by the escape of steam from the forward end of the boiler. He listened for a moment; it was an ominous sound, full of peril. No such noise could be heard from that portion of the boiler consistent with safety. He started forward to investigate the matter, and had taken but a few steps when he encountered a dense volume of steam. At that instant something struck him in the face and he became insensible. The history in the hold was closed.

The Explosion of the Boiler.

The pen is paralyzed in attempting to describe the scene that followed instantly upon that terrible incident in the hold of the boat, of which the fireman then had exclusive knowledge. The boiler exploded with terrific power, the whole end of the boat on which the people were gathered was torn to tatters; fragments went upward and outward. But that mass of humanity! Who can picture? Who dare even to think of it? Lifted into the air, hurled into the water, buried in the *débris* of the wreck, bruised, mangled, scalded, roasted, men, women, children, babes, were mingled in a mass of indescribable horror. Unutterable agony was crowded into that instant of time. Scores of human beings were cast upward with such force that a woman whose white dress made her a prominent object was lifted above the tower on the adjacent South Ferry-house, a distance of about thirty feet, and a babe was thrown upward until it seemed but a doll. Scores were cast into the water and disappeared beneath its surface. Scores were flung down into the wreck and buried in the *débris*. The shriek of agony that came simultaneously from hundreds of lips, mingled with the deafening crash of timbers, and with that most appalling of earthly sounds, the shriek of a horse in terror and pain, for one of these animals attached to a carriage in which were several persons, was enveloped in the deadly folds of steam and tumbled into the crater made by the explosion. Scores of people were upon the edge of the disaster only, and escaped with only slight scalds and bruises by rushing forward and jumping from the upper deck, on which nearly all the passengers were gathered, to the main deck, and then hasten ashore.

The Moment After.

The instant after the explosion the awful extent of the disaster was fully realized. The seventy-five feet of the boat furthest from the dock was a total wreck. The main deck over the boiler, composed of thick plank, was torn from its place as if it were mere paper, and mingled with fragments of the upper framework of the vessel, all of which was totally destroyed, was cast down into the exposed hold, the sides of which remained intact, as the hull was uninjured, and piled in indescribable confusion above the boiler, which remained below, excepting a fragment weighing about seventy-five pounds, which was thrown upon the dock. In this mass of broken timbers, were over a hundred persons scalded, mangled, and presented a more hideous spectacle than ever did the bloodiest battle-field in human history. Shrieks and cries of anguish, which came from those wounded, were enough to appall the most callous of mankind. But hundreds who had witnessed the explosion, hurried instantly to the succor of the injured, and in a moment mangled and scalded forms were being borne from the wreck to the New-street Police Station-house and into adjacent houses, and especially into the Eastern Hotel. Thousands were speedily gathered at the scene, and every comer was a willing helper in the work of succoring the distressed. Very many of the injured, who had been so fortunate as to escape with slight bruises or scalds, went away unassisted, and their names, with some few exceptions, do not appear in the list of casualties.

The Cause of the Disaster.

Before proceeding to describe succeeding scenes, we give all that is known of the cause of this appalling calamity in the following statements:

The engineer of the *Westfield* is HENRY ROBINSON, a colored man, who has been thirteen years in the employ of the Ferry Company, and is stated by the Superintendent, Capt. JAMES W. BRAISTED, to be a very competent and trustworthy person. He has been the engineer of the *Westfield* for about nine years. His statement is very important, as showing the probable cause of the explosion.

He says that until within about three minutes of the time of the explosion—which he fixed as 1:27 P. M.—he was on the dock, and noticing that the time was about up, he went on board the boat, and was approaching the bow when the explosion took place. As he was going forward he saw one of his firemen (PATRICK FINNEGAN) standing in the door of the engine-room. This man was seriously injured. ROBINSON states emphatically that before he went off the boat, about five minutes before the explosion, he tried the gauge-cocks in the boiler, and found them all full, showing—if his statement is true—that there was plenty of water in the boiler. As he passed the engine-room, on the way off the boat, he observed the steam-gauge, and noticed that there were twenty-seven pounds of steam, and the steam was blowing off from the safety-valve at the time. The boiler was inspected on the 15th of June, when a pressure of thirty-five pounds hydraulic was applied. The steam-boat Inspector gave a certificate permitting twenty-seven pounds of steam to be carried, and the safety-valve was weighted and locked at that point. The engineer states that no water was supplied to the boiler after the boat left Quarantine Landing, on the way up; that he commenced to feed the boiler on leaving the lower landing, and shut off the water after leaving Quarantine. The reason assigned for so much steam being in the boiler is that when lying in the slip steam makes very rapidly. The engineer further states that the boiler was repaired and thoroughly overhauled last Winter by COBANKS & THEALL, who put in new "legs" and patched it on the bottom. He being off the boat just before the explosion, can give no positive information as to the premonitory symptoms, and can only give his opinion as to the cause. He thinks that the plate which patched the boiler on the bottom became loosened and finally gave way. The theory is mainly supported by the statement of one of the firemen.

One of the two firemen on board the *Westfield*, named ROBERT CARRESAN, was in the fire-room at the time of the explosion. He says that fifteen minutes before the accident he was on the head of the cylinder, wiping it off; then he went into one of the cabins for a drink of water and thence into the fire-room. While here he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear of the boiler and went to see the cause. He had gone but about half way the length of the boiler when he found the steam so dense that he could proceed no further and turned to come back, when he was struck in the face by a flying splinter and knocked down. He made his way to the deck as fast as possible. This hissing noise which CARRESAN heard must have been the starting of the plate, patching the boiler, and the first premonition of the impending disaster.

A cursory examination of the boiler as it rested in the bottom of the boat, revealed the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two feet wide was torn out of the jacket and thrown a distance of about one hundred feet on to the dock at the barge office. Another, a larger portion of the boiler, was thrown directly forward into the bow of the boat.

Scenes at the Eastern Hotel and Surrounding Houses.

As fast as the bodies, living and dead, were taken from the boat, they were placed in the ambulances, wagons and carriages which had quickly collected there, to be taken to the Park Hospital. All the conveyances were very soon filled, and, while awaiting the arrival of others, many persons were taken to the surrounding houses. The Eastern Hotel, which is situated on the corner of Whitehall and South streets, was the most convenient for this purpose, and eight persons were therefore conveyed thither.

On going up stairs the reporter was shown into a room in which were seated three persons seeming not much injured. One of the party said they were from Harlem, and that with the exception of a slight bruise in the ankle which he had sustained, was free from bodily harm. In the next room, which was the parlor of the hotel, the case was quite different. The first sight that presented itself was a woman kneeling over the insensible form of a man which lay stretched out on the floor. The face and arms of the woman were badly scalded, and her whole dress had a draggled appearance as if she had been drenched in steam; but utterly unmindful of self she was busy fanning the face of her husband, which showed through its covering of flour that it had been fearfully burned. Beyond lay the body of another woman, also badly scalded about the face and arms, and who only indicated that she was alive by the very faint rise and fall of her breast in breathing. On a sheet spread out on the floor was still another woman, whose clothes had been almost entirely torn from her body, probably by the splinters from the wreck, and who was covered by a bed-spread. The servants of the hotel, who had been tenderly caring for the sufferers, told the reporter that they did not think it possible that she could live, as her whole body was one mass of raw flesh, and that they also thought she had received some internal injury. She was in a delirious state, beseeching in a most affecting manner for someone, whose name was not distinguishable, to come and help her, and restlessly moving her arms and limbs, every motion of which must have produced the acutest agony. The other wounded occupant of the room was a woman, whose arms and side were badly scalded. She said that she was from Williamsburg, and that the explosion had blown her overboard. She asked the reporter if he had met with a tall, stout gentleman, whose name she gave, or if the reporter knew whether he had been hurt. On being told that it was yet impossible to identify anyone she burst into tears, and begged that some carriage might be called to take her home. This seemed to be the universal demand. The wounded had been in the house for nearly two hours, and as no doctor could be found, the treatment was necessarily insufficient, though all that naturally suggested itself, such as oil and flour, were freely provided and administered. In other houses in the immediate neighborhood it was much the same. In No. 9 State-street a little unknown girl was taken in and kindly treated, while many who were but slightly injured rested for a short time, and then went home by private conveyance.

In the hotel, sheets and blankets were brought down and torn up for bandages by the gentlemen. Mattresses and pillows and beds were also brought from the top floors to lay the sufferers on—and these were carried away in the ambulances. The inmates of the house and the ladies and gentlemen who are at present staying at the hotel also rendered every assistance. The hotel was like an hospital. The shock shook the house severely, making the glass and windows sound like bells.

Great praise is due to Mr. J. H. BETTS, of the Eastern Hotel. He was one of the first on the boat after the explosion, and was severely burnt in his efforts in assisting to save the sufferers.

Horrors in the Streets.

The scene along Broadway, from Whitehall to Centre-street, during the conveyance of the mutilated victims of the explosion to the hospitals, was harrowing in the extreme. Soon after the dreadful accident occurred, every available vehicle in the neighborhood of the disaster, was pressed into the service, and trucks and carts, coaches and wagons, filled with the bloody, scalded sufferers, writhing in all the agonies of intense pain, were hurried on to their destination. Policemen could be seen carefully holding cushions in their arms, upon which lay little innocents, some piteously wailing for their mammas, while others, far beyond the reach of human aid, were growing cold in death. Some of the victims, who had suffered comparatively slight injuries, were observed walking along the streets supported by friends. Most of the poor fellows presented a ghastly appearance, and their livid paleness looked more like walking dead men than beings of this world. Their clothes were almost in tatters; many had received severe contusions from flying splinters; and all were more or less seriously scalded. Every drug-store along the route to the hospital was a miniature dispensary, where the failing strength of the pitiful sufferers was either revived by strong stimulants or the poor victim's energies were beyond recuperation, when the resting-place became his last on earth. To say that Broadway was crowded would poorly express the immense throng of sympathizers, mostly of the poorer classes, who had gathered to witness the panorama of agonized suffering as it hurried by; and amid all that was so heart-rending and horrible it was pleasant, to notice the expressions of real heartfelt sympathy that were uttered in the most touching accents by the very lowest classes for the sad fate of the victims of the shocking catastrophe. The hospital on Centre-street was surrounded by an excited multitude, eagerly scanning the injured as they were brought in, trembling with fear as victim after victim passed, lest he or she should be a father, mother, sister, brother, or some loved one equally dear. The anxiety and eagerness of the crowd was absolutely uncontrollable, as they pressed forward to the ambulances to view the injured, and it was long after the last sufferer had been carried in, and late at night before the throng dispersed to their homes, or wended their way to the Morgue in dread lest they might find the objects of their searches within its repulsive walls.

Scenes and Incidents at Park Hospital.

As soon as the first rumor of the accident got circulation, an immense throng of people assembled about the Park Hospital. As each ambulance and express-wagon arrived with its ghastly load of victims, the excitement became more intense. People crowded around, fearing that some of their relatives might be found among the killed and wounded. The Police formed a cordon around the building and kept back the anxious crowd. In the hospital there were a number of surgeons from all the Police stations in the City, and several volunteer surgeons who came to assist their professional brethren. The scene presented inside was most heart-rending. Men who had served through the late war, and had seen many a desperate battle, where the field was strewn with dead and wounded, were horror-stricken at the fearful spectacle in the various wards of the hospital. Men, women and children could be seen literally strewn on the floor, of the hospital, suffering in various ways from the catastrophe. In the treatment-ward men might be seen standing stark naked, with their skin scalded from their head to their feet. Some bore their sufferings with fortitude, but the moans of others were most distressing. Passing through the wards the reporter of the TIMES saw some scenes which were enough to curdle the blood in the most hard-hearted. Here lay a boy with the whole flesh scalded off his back. He was lying on his face groaning piteously. Near him was a man with a splinter of wood driven through his arm, who was greatly scared at his condition, and believed himself on the point of death. In the next ward lay the body of a man who had received a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg without any other external injury. He was dead, but how he had died the doctors are at present unable to determine. In the next ward a most affecting sight was seen. Mr. WILLIAM H. H. PRALL, the Custom-house officer, who attempted to commit suicide on Friday evening by shooting himself, lay at the point of death. His two daughters stood by the side of the bed overcome by grief. The surgeons and reporters crowded round the bed of the dying man, under the impression that he was one of the victims of the catastrophe. The poor girls begged of them to keep back and let them see their father to his last moment, unmolested by strangers. In a few moments Mr. PRALL breathed his last amid the confusion, din and bustle consequent on the fearful accident. His body was immediately removed. On the upper story were the women and children, and here the most hard-hearted men could scarcely restrain from weeping. In one corner were two German ladies named SCHIRMER and MEYERS. They were mother and daughter. The mother was apparently uninjured. The younger lady had received a severe cut on the left cheek and a slight burn on the face. When asked how she felt she said "it was nothing," but pointed to a pallet by her side, saying simply, "I suffer there." Lying on the pallet were two fine children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively six and eight years. They were scalded badly about the face and eyes. One of them was sleeping under the influence of an opiate, but the other seemed to suffer intense pain, and filled the room with his cries. Passing on a little further through the ward, a young woman was seen sitting in an arm-chair, and apparently suffering great pain. A surgeon approached her with the intention of affording her some relief. Externally she had only a slight scald on the hand, but she complained of an intense pain in the chest. It was found that she had been scalded internally by the inhalation of steam, and that nothing could be done for her. Near this woman lay another married woman swathed from head to foot in cotton and oil. She entirely forgot her own sufferings in her anxiety for her children. On the next bed to her lay a fine boy, about two years old, badly scalded, but still likely to recover. The poor mother was inconsolable; all the more so as another child of hers, four years of age, was missing, and she did not know what had become of it. She had been knocked insensible, and, on recovering consciousness, found herself lying on the pier, without her children. Eventually she found one of them, but she is ignorant as to the fate of the other. Among the other cases in the women's ward were children ranging from six months to six years of age, suffering in different ways from the effects of the accident. Several of them were fatally injured, and lay motionless and apparently senseless. One little innocent, not more than a year old, who had been rescued from the wreck with only a slight burn, was crowing in the arms of a nurse, having become really intoxicated from drinking a little opium and brandy, which had been administered with a view to alleviating its suffering. The mother of this child is supposed to have been drowned.

On the landing outside this ward lay a woman waiting to be removed by the ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. She called for a drink, and the attentive nurse brought her some brandy diluted with water. The poor, suffering creature said: "No brandy for me—water, cold water." In the basement of the building lay the dead bodies in their coffins and some sufferers about to be removed to Bellevue Hospital. The floor was strewn with straw and plentifully littered with wadding, which had fallen from the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers while being removed to Bellevue Hospital.

It must be said that the surgeons of the Park Hospital, as well as the volunteer surgeons, performed their duty with the greatest devotion. Dr. AMABILE, the ambulance surgeon, had his uniform entirely covered with blood and filth, but he expressed his pride as a professional man at bearing such marks of honor.

In the First Precinct Station-House.

As the reporter rushed down Broadway toward the South Ferry, he met a carriage with a ghastly wounded body inside, supported between two men, then a small wagon with a woman stretched upon its floor, apparently dead; then first one, and then another of the great Fire Department wagons, filled with a horrid freight; torn and muddy bundles of clothes, with here and there a bloody head raised above the level of the mass to mark is as humanity. Following the track of one of these wagons which turned down Pearl-street, and forsaking the stream of people who were rushing like mad down Broadway, the reporter walked through Pearl into New-street to the First Precinct Station-house, where the wagon stopped. A vast crowd filled the street, jamming up on to the steps of the houses on the opposite side, and clambering on the railings and windows in front of the station. The peculiarity of this vast assemblage was perfect stillness. There was no conversation, and the only sounds were the hoarse shouts and orders of the Police and firemen, who sought to drive the crowd back from the passage-way by which the bodies were carried in. Unrepelled, the reporter passed into the front room of the Station-house, shouldering and pushing his way through the crowd.

In the centre of the room stood a poor woman with clothes torn away from her shoulders and cotton sticking to the fearful burns upon her breast and arms, from which water with which they had recently been washed, dripped, mixed with blood. A knot of people had been collected by her groans as the doctor sponged and dressed her wounds, and behind this crowd, in the corner of the front room, lay eleven bloody and besmirched corpses. In chairs behind the railing sat two men and a woman, fearful to behold, with bloody and scalded hands and faces, and one man internally wounded, who had fallen to the floor and lay there curled up in agony. The room in the rear of this one was very ill-lighted and almost dark, and in every corner some fearful shape was sitting or lying moaning and gesticulating with skinless, bloody hands, and striving to articulate with scorched, scalded lips and blackened tongues. The doctor was bending over an old woman on a stretcher on the floor, who screamed with agony at every touch and movement, and another woman sat in a chair blackened and mutilated in a fearful manner, begging for a cup of water. Wounded men lay about the floor in pools of their own blood, and the fumes of the wine and brandy which had been administered to them, mingled with the sickening odor of charred flesh. A boy lay upon a mattress, with both arms stripped of their skin, and as the doctor applied cotton to them he drew them up and clenched his fingers in agony. A woman, kept conscious only by draughts of brandy, was sitting in a chair awaiting treatment, with round patches of skin scalded away from all parts of her face. All about the room, as one turned, persons could be seen lying in frightful helplessness, with arms or legs extended in the vain effort to shield their dreadful wounds from pressure. Kind men and women were aiding the insufficient number of doctors in every way, and the Police, under Capt. ULMAN, were most efficient in their efforts, but the groans which, in spite of all, arose from this room were more frightful than the dumbness of the pallid dead in the next.

Around the array of corpses in the front room a large crowd gathered, constantly recruited from those who were allowed to come in from outside in the expectation of identifying friends. The same horrified silence prevailed among them as in the crowd outside. Occasionally a policeman would raise his voice to order away some morbid loiterer who stayed long after he or she had had time to see that no friend was lying there, and again the bearers would come stamping in with their stretcher and deposit another body. But for the most part the crowd stood undisturbed, and gazed solemnly upon the dead.

There they lay side by side—the woman of three-score and ten, with curled gray locks and anguished face, and the boy of two Summers, a fair-haired little fellow, dressed all in white, lying like a snow-drop amid the dreadful scene, with a smile on his lips as peaceful as if he still lay on his mother's breast. She was slender and dark-haired, evidently a sewing woman, and on her delicate hand shone her plain wedding ring. "Head completely smashed," the doctor said, and her arms, too, were bloody and probably broken; but the baby had not a mark. His pretty little jacket and ruffled pants were dabbled with dirt and spotted with his mother's blood, but the round white limbs and charming baby face were as free from blemish or bruise as if he had spent the morning at home in his cradle. The poor mother had folded him to her breast in the last fearful moment, and protected him with her body from bruise or burn.

A man who lay next them, said to have been a fireman, had the greater part of his head blown away, and most of the bodies were horribly disfigured by burning about the face. Among the last brought in was a boy about four years old, with both arms extended, as if he had died in the act of crying for help. The policeman who brought him in, as if he loved him, laid him gently down, and placed a hand upon his bare breast, but the heart had ceased to beat, and the weeping woman who lifted the scarlet, skinless hand and felt the wrist, found no pulse there. The little boy had evidently been in a bad place, for his right leg was green, as if with the contents of some brass chamber or cylinder in the machinery, while a splinter of iron from the boiler had cut through his velvet breeches and crushed the bones of his knee. He was stone dead.

The Recognition of Friends.

The agony of those who did not find friends whom they knew had been on the fatal boat, was almost as intense as of those who knew the worst at once, and found them dead. "Oh, my boy, where is he?" one poor mother cried, rushing from face to face heedless of opposition; "give me my boy!" A beautiful girl of about fifteen came in and took one look at the row of bodies, and in a tone that cut every man within hearing like a knife, she cried to her sister, "Oh, MARY, there's grandmother there, pointing to the grey-haired old lady before mentioned. Many friends of the dead now began to come in and the crowd wound up to a fearful excitement. The whole gamut of human agony seemed to be played upon at once. Two elderly women found in a corpse utterly soaked in gore the brother who had left them but three hours before, and a youth identified as his sweetheart a young German girl scalded to death. At one time over twenty persons, chiefly women, were collected in the room, weeping for their dead friends. A scene pleasant by contrast was afforded by a good-looking Irish woman who came rushing in with wild looks, crying for her little girl. She had herself been in the exploded boat and was badly hurt, but she gave no thought to herself, thinking only of the child she had lost at the time of the accident. "Oh, doctor, where's my child?" she cried; "where's my little girl? I know she's dead. Is she here?" and she rushed distractedly to gaze in the face of each dead child. "What!" says the doctor, "a little girl, with green ribbons on her straw bonnet?" "Yes, yes! for the Virgia Mary's sake say, doctor, have ye seen her?" "Well, yes," says the doctor, "I sent her up to the hospital ten minutes ago. She is burned a little, but not otherwise hurt, and she's doing well." The poor mother went her way rejoicing.

LITTLE FREDERIC FRIEDHOFF'S FORTUNE.

The case of those who are left is sometimes hardly better than of those who are taken away. Among the passengers had been the FRIEDHOFF family, of No. 51 Thompson-street, on their way to Staten Island for an afternoon's pleasure. Little FREDERIC alone came to the New-street Station. His father, his mother, and his sister ANNIE, all went to the hospitals—perhaps before this is seen they may be dead. FREDERIC is a fat, curly-pated fellow of three and a half years, and he attracted a great deal of attention at the station, especially from the women. Saving a big blue bump on the forehead he had come off by some lucky chance among the very few who were unhurt. There was mud on his clothes, and a clot of blood on his shirt, but it was some one else's blood and he himself was not harmed. The little boy wore a strange, puzzled expression of grief, but shook his head when asked if he was hurt, and said in answer to all questions, "I want to go home. I want that pleeceman to go home with me."

One of the last bodies brought in was that of Prof. MARCH CHENEVIERE, of Brooklyn, a fine-looking, heavy-built man, dressed in elegant style. He had been thrown up into the air some distance and fallen into the water, whence he was pulled by a boatman with his boat-hook, but life had been extinct for hours. One by one the bodies had been taken away to the homes of friends, or to be displayed at the Morgue, and the crowd disappeared with them, and when the reporter came away little FREDERIC FRIEDHOFF sat, almost alone, looking somewhat piteously at Capt. ULMAN, and waiting for the "pleeceman to take him home."

Grappling for the Drowned.

The only grappler, even as late as 3:50, was CHARLES DOANE, who then took from the water the corpse of a girl about eleven years of age. She had on a white dress, white stockings and black gaiters. There was a gash on her cheek and gashes on both of her knees. She had been scalded, evidently on several parts of her neck and shoulders, and was probably unconscious before she reached the water, in consequence of having been struck by some of the heavy flying pieces of timber.

It was now suggested that the wreck of the *Westfield* ought to be towed out into the stream, which would allow of a greater desirable area for the grappler to move over. Therefore at 4¼ the *Northfield* towed the wreck away. It was taken to the foot of East Eighth-street, and moored there. When the wreck was first moved great rafts of splintered beams, planks, and broken settees followed in its wake for a short distance; then they drifted past the Custom-house pier, and eddied into the slip of the Brooklyn Ferry boats. As one of the South Ferry boats—the *New-York*—went out, its wheels struck a large raft of the floating timbers, and crushed through them like as when a vessel encounters a field of ice.

About this time it was reported that the Staten Island Ferry Company had proposed to have the wreck towed out of the jurisdiction of New York—taken somewhere over in New-Jersey—and that they had been prevented from doing so. Also, about the same time, the enterprising owner of some small boats which are regularly kept for the accommodation of the public, at a stated price per hour, found many customers eagerly competing with one another to obtain the boats in order to have a clear view of the grappling and of the bodies as fast as found. In one instance a boat was used to collect the floating wood from the wreck.

At 4:35 the *Middletown* arrived from Staten Island, and was permitted to enter the slip where the accident had occurred and land the passengers, who were over 1,000 in number. At 4:35 o'clock the body of a young man was grappled who had on his vest a blue enameled pin with gold letters, as follows: "Juram, C. H." In his pocket was a red ticket of admittance to the Sylvester E. Nolan Association, a political organization of the Tenth Ward. "He was one of the boys round Washington Market—I knew him well," said a bystander.

Five minutes afterward another body was found. The deceased had been a Mason, which was known by a pin found on the inside of his vest. His neck-tie was blue, and his vest and coat were black. On his sleeve-buttons, which were of silver, was an "H." Just as the body was landed, two of the Brooklyn Ferry boats were departing, crowded with passengers, many of whom had gone out on the boat simply to have a view of the scene on the water in front of the Custom-house pier, which they could not otherwise so readily obtain, as the Police were keeping the crowd on Whitehall-street back.

As soon as the corpse had been landed and placed on a few planks, preparatory to its removal elsewhere, some policeman commenced searching the deceased's pockets.

"What are you doing that for?" inquired Roundsman MULDOON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

"It's all right," replied the addressed.

"Well, it isn't all right," continued MULDOON; "you have no right to remove a single article from any of these dead bodies. Who are you?" And it appeared he was a Brooklyn policeman, but the searching was stopped.

Ten minutes to 5 the body of RICHARD HARNETT was found, and recognized by a lady with whom he had been boarding corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn. Subsequently, when another lady arrived, and the corpse had been placed in a large United States mail wagon, belonging to Mr. DODD, the expressman, she could scarcely be restrained from getting into the wagon with it; and when she was checked, gave utterance to piteous wails.

At 5, 5:03, 5:06, and 5:10 more bodies were grappled. The first had red hair, low cut shoes, and small neck-tie. Second—Black pantaloons, linen coat, green and white shirt, and gaiters, cut high. Third—Brown striped pantaloons, white vest, blue neck-tie, and light hair. Fourth—Black coat and vest, and gray pantaloons.

There were now four grapplers at work, DOANE, CHARLES HENDERSON, CHARLES FISHER and MICHAEL NOALES. The vehicles for the removal of the bodies had to be reinforced by a market wagon. The finding of the other bodies was as follows: 5:25—man with red hair, gray and black-striped pants, boots; 5:55—man; black coat, gray pants, boots; 6:03—man, blue coat and vest, gray pants, boots. 6:40—Girl, about ten years of age, dressed in white.

During the grappling for these bodies a reticule was found, in which there was a baby's flannel shawl, bound deep with blue ribbon. There was also in the reticule a lunch. Hair which had formed a part of the *coiffure* of evidently many women, too, was found. Several parasols were also brought up.

In one instance mirth and death were *vis-a-vis*. An excursion passed up the East River about 6 P. M. The merry passengers certainly were not aware of the awful accident, because the band on board of the barges was playing gaily, and a part of the company were waltzing.

Work of the Rescuers.

The boats employed by the TIMES rendered active aid in picking up the floating victims, and saving hats, caps, shawls and garments from the wreck. All of the Whitehall boatmen engaged in the work, and were aided by the Revenue officers from the adjoining dock. Some of this work wrs extra-hazardous. Among the most daring were Michael Quigley, James Holland, Henry Roberts, Thomas Bressnan, John Styles, and Patrick O'Conors. About sixty persons were rescued from the water unhurt. These were found clinging to the floating *débris*. Their names were as follows:

Morris Mosch, No. 531 West Fifty-sixth-street; Jas. Price, No. 18 Seventh-avenue; Chas. M. Watrous, Staten Island; Jane E. Clark, Staten Island; Ellen V. Petersen, Staten Island; Oliver Jamison, Clifton, Staten Island; Edgar Lynch, Brooklyn, Long Island; Chas. G. Street, Bay Side, Long Island; Patrick McGuire, Jersey City; Edgar B. Ogden, Paterson, N. J.; Martin C. Ferguson, Amboy, N. J.; William G. Bartlett, Westchester, N. Y.; John Jacobs, Division-street; Lemuel Pratt, Elizabeth-street; Valentine Crowley, No. 197 West Forty-ninth-street; James M. Porter, No. 328 West Forty-eighth-street; Solomon G. Townsend, No. 28 Madison-street, James B. Thomas, No. 16 Watts-street; Christopher Watson, Elizabeth-street; Emma Godfrey and three boys, No. 192 East Seventeenth-street; Celina Moltby and child, No. 198 Sixth-street; Martin Quigley, No. 242 Ninth-avenue; E. C. Johnson, daughter and son, No. 148 Seventh-avenue; John Browne, No. 110 Spencer-street; Brooklyn; Patrick Manly and John Reagan, Brown-street, Brooklyn; J. O'Connor, No. 13 West Warren-street, Brooklyn; M. V. Higginson, No. 216 Hart-street, Brooklyn; Oliver V. Jamieson, Clausen-avenue, Brooklyn; J. V. Randol, No. 218 Dean-street, Brooklyn; Charles T. Greenfield, Albany; Moses Dreyfous, Albany; Ellen Gilman, Albany; J. McGoula, Greensburg; Oliver C. Manly, Bergen; V. C. Genet, Clifton; O. P. Mollier, Clifton; L. M. Gough, Stapleton; W. Van Gasbeck, Westchester; Peter Devenay, Factoryville; Ed. F. Davis, Tarrytown; George O. Fowler, Washington; Jas. M. McIntosh, Baltimore; J. J. Grovestein, M. Calkin, G. W. Watrous, Charles G. Lennon, O. Doyle, M. Gersor, H. C. Marcie, Alexander Thornton, W. Van Winkle, P. P. Pope, W. Cheney, O. M. Morrison, Edward Dobbs, Alex. Greenland, A. M. Ferris, D. G. McGinness, M. Cheverere, C. Portos, Allan G. Hay, O. N. Victor, C. Nordquist, Geo. W. Williams, Eleanor Thompson, Chas. G. Hopper, M. V. Daniels, Chas. D. Pettis, Benj. W. Davis, M. Wyman. All of these were unhurt, with the exception of slight bruises, and at once went to their homes.

Humane Exertions of Naval Officer Laflin.

Yesterday afternoon the United States Revenue cutter *Northerner*, while on her way to Long Branch, received a signal of distress from the Health Officer's boat, and those on board, among whom were Naval Officer LAFLIN, and

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Mr. Schenck and Mr. Gladstone at the Guildhall Banquet.

Speeches on the Relations of England and the United States.

International Recognition of the Principle of Equity.

A FUTURE OF REAL HARMONY.

Death of the Ex-Rebel Emissary, John Slidell.

A French Investigation of the Conduct of the War.

Reported Surrender and Capture of Leading Cuban Citizens.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Claims—Appointment of the British Commissioner—Speeches by Mr. Schenck and Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY having been appointed Commissioner of the British Government for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, under the Treaty of Washington, will shortly sail for America. The Lord Mayor's banquet was given at the Mansion House last night. Mr. SCHENCK, the American Minister, was present, and responded to the toast to the President of the United States. He said commerce was hourly bringing England and America nearer and nearer together. The Treaty of Washington promised to make the two peoples friendly for evermore. Mr. GLADSTONE made the principal speech of the evening. It was mostly devoted to home affairs, but in the course of his remarks the Premier alluded to the Washington treaty as a great international recognition of the principles of equity, and as a most honorable termination of too long existing differences, and added, we may now look forward to a future of perfect harmony with the United States. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke in high terms of France, and concluded with the assurance that England's relations were friendly with all nations.

JOHN SLIDELL, formerly Confederate Minister to France, is dead.

FRANCE.

The War Investigation—Date of the Communist Trials Fixed—The Municipal Elections in Paris—Restoring the Fortifications.

PARIS, July 30.—Marshals BAZAINE and CANROBERT and Gen. WIMPFFEN have been summoned to testify before the Committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late war. The Minister of War has asked the Assembly-Committee on the Budget for a supplementary credit of 218,000,000 francs. The elections to fill vacancies in the municipal Government not filled in the last elections were held today. Twenty candidates of the Parisian Union and twenty-six who were on the Turbigo list were elected. The restoration of the fortifications of Paris is going on at a rapid rate. The Courts-martial for the trial of the Communists are convoked for Thursday, Aug. 3. The *Official Journal* says an interview has been arranged to take place in September at Versailles between Lord GRANVILLE, Baron VON BEUST and President THIERS, when the Eastern question in all its bearings will be considered.

CUBA.

Return of Valmaseda to Havana—Surrender of Prominent Cuban Officials.

HAVANA, July 30.—VALMASEDA arrived yesterday. Information of the surrender of important personages has been received, and it is expected that the family of Ex-President AGUILERA will surrender at Bayamo. Col. BOITEL surrendered on Friday, with over forty men. Twenty-four men of the same party surrendered yesterday at noon. The troops at Guyabal captured CARLOS QUESADA, cousin of Gen. QUESADA, and MIGUEL FIGUERDO, the insurgent Governor of Bayamo, and brother to Gen. FIGUERDO. The prisoners were taken to Santiago de Cuba for trial. Many families have presented themselves to surrender. The reports in the journals that the blacks in the insurgent districts are killing the whites, are exaggerated and mostly untrue. CACAZANA commands VILLEGA'S division. The wounds of VILLEGA are painful.

MEXICO.

The Result of the Presidential Election Doubtful—Illegal Acts Practiced Everywhere—The Insurgents of Guerrero.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 22, via HAVANA, July 29.—JUAREZ'S prospects for gaining the election are decidedly the best, but difficulties are expected on the assembling of Congress. That body may declare DIAZ President. Foul play is reported to have been practiced in the elections everywhere by all parties. JUAREZ will certainly oppose LERDO by force, but not DIAZ. The newspapers are filled with accounts of illegal acts committed during the elections. A portion of the Guerrero insurgents have again been defeated. Several of the insurgent prisoners have been executed by their guards, which the Minister of War will investigate. Parties in Havana are seeking a concession from the Mexican Government for a grand lottery scheme, which, it is thought, will be granted. Gen. OCHOA is mentioned as the Mexican Ambassador to Germany. The mining fever is increasing throughout the Republic. The absorption and annexation of Mexico by the United States is again discussed by the journals.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 30—7 P. M.—The barometer has risen since Saturday on the California coast. It has risen decidedly today on Lake Superior, and fallen slightly in the Southern States. The temperature has fallen on the upper lakes, but is elsewhere risen somewhat. Light winds have everywhere prevailed, and local rains have been reported from Maine to Virginia and in Minnesota. Local storms are now reported in the Middle Atlantic States and Western Tennessee, and clearing weather from Kansas and North Carolina.

PROBABILITIES.

The conditions are favorable for further local storms on the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic coast, as also from New-Jersey to Massachusetts, on Lake Huron, and Missouri and Arkansas. Cloudy and warmer weather will probably prevail on Monday very generally east of the Mississippi.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

Mayor Hall's Confession and the Supervisors.

How He Endeavors to Evade the Responsibility.

Utterances of the Independent Journals.

Fervid Outcry Against the Acts of the Ring.

The Voice of the People on the Question.

Some New Facts About the Ring Employes.

The Mayor's Confession.

From Yesterday's Times.

The public indignation against the City authorities will not be diminished by the mode of defense adopted by the accused. It amounts to this: "True, we have been caught with stolen property in our pockets, but somebody else put it there. We think it must have been the Republicans. Anyway, we have got the money, and we mean to stick to it, and we defy the public to get a dollar of it back again." This is the plain and simple English of Mayor HALL's attempts to rebut the public demand for restitution by insolence and flippancy.

The attempt to place the responsibility for these frauds on "old Boards," "old systems," &c., is useless, because the stolen money went principally into the pockets of TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, and CONNOLLY, and these men have not denied the fact. The Mayor goes into an elaborate statement to explain why he does not bring a libel suit against us for the very plain charges we have made. We can give him a better reason than any which he adduces, because it is the true reason—namely, that men of his stamp have an invincible objection to showing themselves in the witness-box. There is another place to which they have a still stronger antipathy, and that is the *prisoners' dock*; and to one or other of these conspicuous places we hope to force the Mayor and his confederates before they are many months older.

As for the *Herald*, we may congratulate it on having found its tongue. To be *nobody* in such a fight as this is bad for the *Herald*—better, even, is it to come out and defend the frauds. And this course, in its excessive attachment to Mayor HALL, and in lively remembrance of the City pay-roll, it took yesterday. It first tries the worn-out juggle that the Board of Supervisors was responsible for the fraudulent warrants. We say again that Mayor HALL dare not go into any Court with this defense. The City authorities *took the money*, and they are stealing quite as much today. The *Herald* further says that Mayor HALL was only elected in 1870! The strength of its eloquence may be estimated from that one statement. It is well known to every newsboy who hawks the *Herald* about the streets that Mayor HALL was elected in 1868. His name, with CONNOLLY's, *appears on every one of the warrants we have published*. There was a time when the *Herald* would not have ventured to make a statement which could so easily be shown to be false in every particular.

Let the public remember these few points: (1.) Not one of the accounts we have published has been disproved. (2.) The Mayor admits their accuracy, but pretends that they have been published before, which is not true. We published them for the first time. (3.) *The Mayor coolly defies the public to obtain redress.*

We leave the public to decide whether they or the Mayor shall conquer in such a struggle. As for CONNOLLY, HALL, and the rest of the gang, the label we have stuck upon their backs is plain enough and big enough to be seen by the whole country, and it is likely to stick where we put it.

The "Old Board of Supervisors" as a Scape-Goat.

From Yesterday's Times.

The coolness with which Mr. A. OAKEY HALL is in the habit of publishing to the world what he knows to be untrue, is only equaled by the pertinacity with which he adheres to his statements after their falsity has been exposed. His first answer to the proofs of his rascality afforded by the transcripts which we have been publishing from the Controller's books, it will be recollected, was, that the TIMES was actuated by malicious motives. Finding that this silly defense was not accepted by the public, HALL next came out with a "card," in which he undertook to throw the whole responsibility for these raids on the Treasury upon the "old Board of Supervisors." The Mayor, he claimed, had no authority or power in the premises; his duties were only "ministerial;" and, however extensive, or palpable, might be the frauds, he had no alternative but to acquiesce in them and sign the warrants for the payment of the bills. This defense he still adheres to, notwithstanding its falsehood and absurdity have been repeatedly exposed. He reiterates it in his personal organ, the *Leader*, and also in the editorial which he appears to have written for yesterday's *Herald*.

Now let us see how a simple extract from the law creating that convenient scape-goat—the "old Board of Supervisors"—completely upsets the Mayor's defense. The act (which passed the Legislature May 15, 1857) is reprinted in full in the last Corporation Manual ever published, (that for 1869,) and may be found on page 95. Section 2 contains the following:

"The vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Board of Supervisors shall be necessary to pass any act, or ordinance, or resolution appropriating money; and every act, ordinance or resolution which shall have passed the Board of Supervisors, except such as levy any tax or taxes, before it *shall be presented duly certified to the Mayor of the City of New-York for his approval.*"

Section 6 of the same act contains the following:

"All moneys drawn from the Treasury, by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, *examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Controller.*"

It will thus be seen that, so far from the Mayor not being responsible for these frauds during the existence of the old Board of Supervisors, he had a double responsibility—first, in "approving" the bills, as passed by the Board, and, second, in signing the warrants for their payment. HALL is careful to inform the public that the Board had the power to pass the bills over his veto in case he did not "approve" them, but we challenge him to show that he ever made any objections to any one of them. The same section above quoted (section 2) required the Board, in case the Mayor returned any bill with his objections, to "enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the daily newspapers of the City of New-York." A. OAKEY HALL, in spite of the *Herald's* assertion to the contrary, has been Mayor of New-York since the last day of December, 1868; he was Mayor, and CONNOLLY was Controller, at the time all of the fraudulent bills we have published passed the Board of Supervisors and were audited by the Controller, and the warrants drawn for their payment. We defy the Mayor to show, either from the records of the old Board of Supervisors, or from the newspapers published at the time, that he ever returned one of them with his "objections." What becomes, then, of this attempt to throw the blame on the old Board of Supervisors, and this everlasting chatter about "Radical legislation?" The TIMES has not charged these frauds upon the Democratic Party as a party; it charges them upon the Ring thieves of this City—upon A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WM. M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENY and their confederates. If any Republican can be shown to have received a portion of the money, we charge it upon him. In point of fact, however, the Board of Supervisors at the time these bills received their sanction was a Democratic Board. The originally non-partisan character of the Board had been destroyed long before these bills were presented, and the Board then stood seven Democrats to five Republicans. So that if the Ring choose to look at the matter from a party point of view, they are no better off. A Democratic Board passed the bills, a Democratic Mayor approved them, a Democratic Auditor (CONNOLLY's appointee) audited them, a Democratic Controller signed the warrants, and a Democratic Chamberlain paid them.

But if HALL and CONNOLLY were so shocked at the iniquity of the old Board of Supervisors (which they claim they could not prevent) as they now pretend to be, why have they so carefully concealed the frauds since the old Board went out of existence? Why did they not publish the accounts at the time, as the law required? Why have they refused to publish them since, or even to allow any person to look at them? Every man of common sense can answer. It was because they shared in the plunder under the old Board of Supervisors, and intended to continue it under the new. Have they continued it, and are they continuing it even now? The same men rule the City now that ruled it then. Some of them have been elevated to still more responsible positions. Have they all suddenly become honest men? We say no; and in conclusion we will put to Mayor HALL and to the new Board of Supervisors one simple question, which we have already asked three times without getting any response: Did or did not the Board of Supervisors, of which the Mayor is President, approve and pass, in the forepart of last month, a bill of one MCKENNY, of the Twenty-first Ward, for $28,000, purporting to be for carpenter work in the Marine Court, which work any one of a hundred carpenters in this City would be glad to do for $600?

THE PRESS ON THE RING.

Unanimous Denunciation of the Frauds—Indorsement of the Times—How the Accounts are Received.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have no disposition to misjudge those in authority, or to join in any mere clamor against them, simply because it happens for the moment to be popular, and any seeming apology for or defense of them likely to be odious. We are glad to see the public mind aroused at last, from whatever source, and this excitement, if rightly directed, cannot fail to do good. It is a great mistake to suppose that the indignation is altogether personal or even partisan, and that the mass of our citizens have any hankering after the official heads of the Mayor and Controller. The great body of them would be prouder than ever of our City's good name if these officials could clear themselves wholly from all complicity with evil.

The questions to be answered are simple, and the facts within easy reach, if the accused parties are really innocent, and desire to satisfy the reasonable demands of our citizens. Has there been an enormous outlay of money from the Treasury for no sufficient value received? And, if so, who is responsible for such reckless expenditure? These are the questions which must be met, sooner or later. It will not do for the Mayor and Controller to throw themselves upon their dignity, and claim to be above suspicion. The Controller long ago relinquished that attitude when he invited the auditing and indorsing of his accounts at the hands of certain eminent citizens. Those gentlemen have neither the time nor patience, perhaps not the skill, to unravel a tangled account and ascertain the facts. But we undertake to say that the thing can be done without undue delay, to the vindication of the truth, wherever that may strike, and thus to the satisfaction of all good citizens. An investigation must be made. No assumption of a self-sustaining sense of virtue superior to question and criticism will be found to answer.

There is a petition in circulation, which has already received many highly-respectable signatures, asking that the accused may be officially arraigned and legally prosecuted. We would prefer, both for their own sakes and the interests of the City, that these heads of the Government here would themselves invite the thorough and searching investigation that is insisted upon by all classes among us whose good opinion is worth having; and this sentiment we know to be shared by those who are urging forward the movement in question. The Controller formerly set the example. Let the Mayor, together with him, now offer, say to a committee to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, or by any well-known public body or organization interested in a pure administration, the freest and fullest examination of every book, record and document that can throw any light on the questions above proposed. If there is any corruption covered, let the cloak be removed and the rottenness exposed. If the officials oppose this, they cannot prevent it wholly, and their opposition will amount to a confession of dishonesty. If they inaugurate and aid it, they will soften their own condemnation should they be implicated, and triumphantly vindicate their own character and reputation if nothing of corruption is found sticking to their hand.

They cannot afford longer to sneer at the charges which are on every tongue; and they need not hope to resist the attempt of our citizens to wrest the truth from its official hiding places. It is no kindness to them for their friends, who have unbounded faith in their honor and integrity, to attempt to shield them from these charges by certificates of character. Nothing will satisfy the public but a ventilation of all the suspicious accounts, and if they do not yield gracefully to the inevitable, the truth will be wrung from them with a hand that will not study to be gentle or forbearing.

From the Newburg Journal.

The manner in which the exposure of "Ring" iniquities by the TIMES has been received by other New-York papers cannot be commended. If newspapers could possibly be inspired by jealousy, it would be the very first conclusion that this was the reason for the remarkable manner in which the exposures made by the TIMES have been received. We do not, of course, speak of the Democratic Press, though it is observable that the *World* is silent, while "the baser sort" of Tammany organs make all sorts of random apologies and counter accusations. We allude to the so-called "independent Press." They speak of the course of the TIMES as prompted by sinister motives, and refer to its exposures with a significant shrug, as if that paper, or some one about it, had been guilty of wrong practices, and that to accept its statements without material qualification would be of doubtful propriety. These papers are not responsible for the motives of the TIMES, nor for any improper acts which it may have done or indorsed. What they should seek to know is the truth of the charges. If these are sustained the TIMES is sustained. If they fail, the TIMES is exposed to the penalty which follows the false witness. The independent Press of the Metropolis cannot be faithful to its professed mission unless, regardless of ordinary and petty professional rivalry, it supplements the efforts which the TIMES is now making to expose the Tammany thieves.

Detroit Advertiser & Tribune.

The war between the NEW-YORK TIMES and the New-York Ring waxes hotter and hotter. The TIMES' articles are copied by the other journals, and its flat charges of robbery, and the astounding proofs with which it sustains them, constitute the theme of universal comment by the Press of the nation.

Sing Sing Republican.

The damaging articles now in progress of publication in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, relative to the manner in which the people of the City of New-York are despoiled by its Democratic rulers, are exciting universal comment and attention. The rascality which is revealed by these astounding disclosures almost surpasses belief.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Democratic Tammany has unquestionably come suddenly to grief. After a free run of the public rack and manger, in which it has indulged with the heartiest appetite, the Tammany Ring has been jerked up from its quiet gormandizing with an unceremonious pull, and the over-fed beast has been led out into the light by the adventurous TIMES, and exhibited before the astonished people of Gotham, as a marvelous specimen of what can be done in the way of public robbery, when a few men give their whole minds to the business. The TIMES has done its work artistically. It has not brought out the whole exhibition at once. The largest credulity could not have swallowed all the wonders of Tammany at once. The TIMES gives its audience a few millions at a time, and heightens the effect upon the public mind by new items, day after day, so that the people of New-York have time to digest the tremendous aggregate, as they never could have done if the whole mass of figures had been marshaled before them at once.

Lansingburg Gazette.

If one-eighth of the accusations against HOAKEY 'ALL are true, he should be sent to the State Prison to rusticate for a time. Thus far he has not denied any of the charges, although he has made a feeble attempt to show that GEORGE JONES, one of the proprietors of the TIMES, is alone responsible for the thievery of the public moneys. JONES will undoubtedly survive all attacks coming from such a cowardly source as Mr. HALL's office. HOAKEY had better resign his position immediately, and leave the country.

Boston Evening Times.

The persons who took these "contracts" are called by a New-York paper, which describes their luxurious residences, "successful mechanics." HALL and CONNOLLY will indeed prove successful mechanics if they are enabled to so tinker their own characters that they can hereafter hold up their heads among honest men.

Yonkers Statesman.

If any manager of a mercantile house acted as HALL and CONNOLLY have done, he would undoubtedly end his days in Sing Sing. We do not despair of seeing HALL and CONNOLLY yet receiving the same measure of justice. It is idle to predict any such meed for any member of the Ring in New-York; there are not judges there to put the law in force in case that proceedings were had. But that a public journal, well known on both continents and circulated over the country, with a reputation too high to be lightly put in peril, should thus boldly assail public men, is a matter too momentous not to be considered as an assault upon the Municipal Government, which should be repelled, or it will utterly destroy all faith and trust in the civil authority.

Bangor (Me.) Whig & Courier.

Mayor HALL has at last been forced into print, and publishes a long card accusing the TIMES of spite and malice, but failing to question the accuracy of its figures. He tries to throw the responsibility upon the Board of Supervisors, made up of Tammany politicians, and in which he now holds the casting vote, but makes no attempt to explain the monstrous disbursements now brought to light.

Troy Daily Times.

In answer to the damaging exposures of the NEW-YORK TIMES, the *World*, now the organ of the Ring, makes one reply, that the offenses which are charged were not committed by the officials under the new charter, but under the old régime. It seems, however, that many of the items are new. The accounts were paid by Mayor HALL and other Tammany officers. And if it be true that these men were so bad under the old system, why were they put into the new Government with greater power than ever? It is not very material when the most of this stealing was done. It is a fact that HALL, TWEED and CONNOLLY are the "Big Injuns" in the business, and are the men who have done the acts which are proven. It is these men who now rule the State and aspire to the control of the National Government. They are as audacious as they are rapacious.

Newport Daily News.

In any other city than New-York, such exposures as the TIMES is now making would be the death of the party guilty of the crimes enumerated. How it will be with that den of corruption it is difficult to say. It would seem that that party with the Orange riots on its hands had about enough to attend to, without having its time taken up in adjusting the sundry swindling operations which it has carried on so successfully for the past few years.

Pittsburg Daily Commercial.

Up to the "latest advices" not only had no suit been commenced, but no serious attempt made to deny the charge. It is true that Mayor HALL undertook to divert public attention from the real question, but the weakness of his tactics only strengthened belief in the charges made, and proved, too, by the TIMES. And Tammany is the head of the Democratic Party.

Oswego Advertiser & Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its exposures of the swindling operations of the Tammany Ring of New-York. These figures which the TIMES has published furnish such clear evidence of enormous frauds, that no person of ordinary intelligence who examines them can fail to be convinced that the charges made are true. Even the Tammany organs are almost completely silenced, and dare not come out and squarely deny the charges, or attempt to refute them.

Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer.

All of which only shows what a genius the Democracy have for finance, and how admirably fitted they are to have control of the public treasury. For there never was and never can be a better illustration of this than the case of New-York. There they have absolute and undisputed control. Their policy works out its appropriate results without check or restraint. One result is seen to be that in two years over eight million dollars are paid two men, agents of the Ring, professedly for furniture, repairs (!) and plastering the new Court-house! We cannot doubt that like opportunities will produce results after their kind wherever the Democracy get control.

Portland Free Press.

There can be no doubt in respect to the authenticity of these accounts, as they are exact copies, and Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY do not attempt to deny it.

Syracuse Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in its bold and uncompromising warfare upon the thieves' and swindlers' Ring, which rules the City and County of New-York, for the pecuniary enrichment of its members at the expense of the tax-payers, has already made out a clear and unanswerable case against that unholy combination.

Elmira Advertiser.

The TIMES, in this matter, is doing a work which entitles it to the thanks and gratitude of the people. Knowing something of the spirit which animates it, and of the men who control it, we feel safe in assuming that there will be no backing down in its attitude; and it has only to maintain the vigor and consistency of its battle to make its power and influence so strong before the people that Tammany itself will quail in its presence. Unmasking the corruption of this monstrous political alliance, and so drawing its fangs that it can no longer revel with impunity in the midst of the usurped rights of the people, is a work which will redound to the lasting glory of whatever agency shall accomplish it.

Chicago Evening Post.

Mayor HALL admits the statements furnished by the TIMES concerning the amounts paid for repairing the armories, but endeavors to throw the responsibility on the old Board of Supervisors, in the delusive notion that the public will not hold him responsible for appending his official signature to bills which he declares he knew to be fraudulent. When INGERSOLL sent in his forgeries demanding hundreds of thousands of dollars from the City Treasury, and these forgeries were approved by the Board of Supervisors, was Mr. Mayor HALL's duty other than to order the arrest of J. H. INGERSOLL? Yet the Democratic Mayor sweetly assumes that his duty was to make the forgeries effective and pay the money on them!

Oswego Daily Press.

An honest man would never rest under such an accusation, and if the Tammany leaders continue to do so—if they dare not bring the TIMES before even one of the corrupt Judges whom they own—the whole country will accept the fact as a confession of judgment, as an admission of the charges made, as an acknowledgment by the Tammany men themselves that they are the thieves which the TIMES calls them.

Rochester Evening Express.

The paper that makes the charge, the NEW-YORK TIMES, invites a libel suit on it that the matter may be investigated in the Courts, and yet the men so charged dare not go into the Courts, and make no reply except a silly counter charge, and the leading Democratic paper in the State and country dare not come to the defense of the Tammany chiefs. We submit to the Democratic Party that hereafter it had better call its candidates directly from Sing Sing or Auburn State Prison.

Philadelphia Free Press.

Mayor HALL, of New-York, though something of a writer himself, failed miserably in both his attempts to answer the very damaging exposures of the TIMES. Indeed, he practically admitted the principal counts in the indictment against him, and rested his defense mainly on a counter-charge against his accuser. This *tu quoque* style of defense has been ridiculed on all hands, and even the Mayor's own party friends seem disgusted with its weakness and insufficiency.

Philadelphia Age.

Of the exorbitance, the extravagance of the New-York City Government we do not need to be informed. The exact figures may need verification, but the important matter to the inhabitants of all cities is to find relief from the waste and peculation that squanders the sums levied from the overburdened tax-payers, and that seems to make the old economical Democratic theories of government a legend of the past.

Bedford Inquirer.

The Democratic City of New-York is not only the worst governed, but it is also the worst robbed city on the continent. The NEW-YORK TIMES has been giving an *exposé* of its financial management.

The Methodist.

The frightful corruptions of the City have been obvious enough for a long time before these startling allegations of the TIMES. One fact is, however, more frightful than any such particular charges: it is the humiliating fact that American citizens can allow such a state of things to go on. Is there no power in public opinion, in public justice, in the ballot-box, to rescue the City from this bottomless abyss of perdition?

Cleveland Daily Herald.

The leaders of the New York Municipal Government may affect to despise the explicit and reiterated assertions of the NEW-YORK TIMES that they are swindlers and thieves, but when the TIMES brings, as it does, full and detailed statements of figures, taken from the municipal records, in support of its assertions, there is but one thing for the accused to do if they do not confess themselves the swindlers and theives they are said to be. They must drag the TIMES into the Courts and disprove the statements.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

The TIMES is entitled to credit for the manner in which it has gone into the matter, and its charges should be investigated thoroughly. We believe there is an association in New-York called the "Council of Political Reform," and it or some other body of citizens should take the matter in hand, demand the opportunity to examine the entire accounts of the City and make them public, and bring to justice those who are thus proved dishonest.

Sandusky Register.

The New-York papers are making it decidedly hot for Mayor HALL and his band of thieves.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

After the astounding revelations of fraud which the NEW-YORK TIMES has been making day after day for the past two weeks, the tax-payers must devoutly wish that the Tammany thieves would steal a holiday—and the larger the better. If they only would take themselves off for a season! The whole country must lose nearly $20,000 by the holidays of the Federal officials, according to our Democratic friends, while the City of New-York alone might save $4,000,000 if its Tammany servants would stop working—and stealing—for the same length of time!

Bridgeport (Conn.) Daily Standard.

We advise every person, of all parties, to be sure and procure a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES on Saturday, July 29. It will contain a summary of its recent astounding disclosures of rascality by the New-York City officials, and will be published in both English and German, so that everybody may be able to read it. Such exposures of official villainy were never made before because no such villainy ever existed until the Democrats secured overwhelming power in New-York City.

Ogdensburg Daily Journal.

The miserably shuffling and limping defense of Tammany attempted by the *World*, is a downright admission that the charges made by the TIMES are substantially true.

Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is doing a glorious work for the New-York tax-payers. It has got hold of the books of the Tammany rogues, and every day its readers are treated to extracts from them. We venture to say that never before, in all political history, has there been such rascality as the TIMES is exposing.

Cleveland Daily Leader.

It will be seen that Mayor HALL has no word of denial for the specifications published by the TIMES; he virtually admits the accuracy of the figures given; and his attempts to evade the responsibility for the frauds which they expose come to but a lame and impotent conclusion. The matter will not be allowed to rest; even the *Post* has joined in the search after truth, and announces that it has "taken measures to obtain transcripts of the records in the offices in question." The Democratic papers are struck with amazing silence. The time will soon come for them to speak. Confession will be good for the Democratic soul.

Worcester Daily Spy.

Those who have read the revelations lately made in the NEW-YORK TIMES in regard to the immense sums expended upon the new Court-house, must naturally have the impression that this now famous edifice is a marvel of solidity and splendor, surpassing in the thoroughness of its construction and the elegance of its appointments any other building in this country, and probably excelling, in these respects as in its cost, any of the public or private structures of similar size in Europe. The Court-house is built chiefly of marble and iron; just how much has been spent on these materials and the labor of construction has not been accurately stated, but the amount is known to be some millions. This seems a lavish expenditure, but its result has no doubt been the production of a building fit to rank with the noblest architectural monuments of the Old World, impressing all beholders with the dignity and grace of its design, the elaborateness of its ornament, the perfection of its finish, and worth a pilgrimage to see. Such expectations, however rational they may seem, would be disappointed, for the appearance of the edifice is said to be by no means imposing, but on the contrary, mean and shabby.

Derby Transcript, Birmingham, Conn.

If New-York citizens will sit still, read, and then pass by the damning exposures of swindling and cheating by New-York officials the TIMES is now making, then all outsiders will say the City deserves to be swindled, and they hope she will be. Such an exposure as has just been made in the TIMES' columns cannot be paralleled in any other city in the world.

Daily Saratogian.

The wonder is that honest Democrats can sit patiently under these astonishing revelations.

Springfield Republican.

The NEW-YORK TIMES says it has by no means exhausted its proofs; in fact, its published quotations from Mr. CONNOLLY's books have "scarcely scratched the surface." But it will rest a bit now, and see what the inculpated officials on the one hand, and the public on the other, are going to do about the revelations already made.

Providence Journal.

About two millions a day is the average of the disclosures which the NEW-YORK TIMES is making of the rascalities in the financial administration of New-York City. It is not possible, after these revelations, that the people will submit to such a rule.

Middletown (N. J.) Evening Press.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been making damaging charges against two of the City rulers, which they cannot afford not to explain if they want to escape from everlasting infamy.

New-England Farmer.

For several days the NEW-YORK TIMES has daily published editorial articles charging immense frauds and corruption against the City officials, and substantiating its charges by the citation of figures claimed to be taken from the books of the Controller. Its statements are by no means ambiguous or doubtful. Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY, are by name accused of crimes that should, if the accusations are sustained, secure to the parties named life residences in the State Prison, and the parties thus accused are challenged to deny the facts and figures adduced.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Is there to be any end to the richness of the exposures which the NEW-YORK TIMES is making of the Tammany robbers? If the thing goes on at this rate, even the dog days can be borne with serenity. Rarely is there such spice in mathematics. Why, it has happened at odd times for a few years past, that all the Democratic journals in the country have gone into paroxysms over the fact that Congressmen supply themselves with black kid-gloves at the Government expense, on the occasion of public funerals, and that pen-knives and fine-tooth combs figure with some superfluity in the contingent expenses. But in the light of these Tammany frauds the little pickings with which Congressmen have indulged themselves from the beginning, fade into insignificance and disappear.

Albany Morning Express.

The gigantic nature of the swindles upon the tax-payers of the City of New-York, as recently brought to light in the columns of the TIMES of that City, has struck terror into the hearts of the heretofore apologists of the Tammany Ring.

Toledo Blade.

The Democratic Party has been tested in the City of New-York, and has been found wanting both in common honesty and the capacity for governing even one of the cities of the country. Its own organ, the *World*, declared its treatment of the riot difficulties a "botched" job. And it made a just declaration in so saying. The TIMES has proven the villainy, personal and political, of the men who are robbing the treasury for purposes of political corruption and personal aggrandisement.

Newark Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its vigorous exposures of the plunder of the Tammany Ring. The TIMES is no longer engaged in an attack. It is following up a routed enemy and "whirling them down the valley" of humiliation.

Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues to deal Tammany powerful blows with each daily issue. It singles out by name the prominent upholders of that organization, and charges them with fraud and corruption to an extent which must open the eyes of tax-payers in New-York to a wider extent than they have been opened heretofore.

Chenango American.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is "red-hot" and still heating on that corrupt fraud, the Tammany Ring.

Long Island Farmer.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has undertaken the work of showing up the ways of Tammany in New-York, and right grandly it is doing the work.

The Western New-Yorker.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has followed up with vigor and boldness, and with a precision, detail and explicitness that cannot be pooh-poohed nor put one side to "blow over," its exposition of the colossal robberies of the Ring rulers of New-York. It accompanies its statement of facts, dates, names and figures with an editorial. We commend its decidedly unabridged language to our readers.

The Boston Traveller.

The NEW-YORK TIMES again comes up to the attack of the Tammany plunderers with crushing columns of figures. If the people of New-York are not actually sold under the bondage of Tammany, and not entirely sodden with corruption and political debauchery, they will rise in their might and shake off the leeches and vampires who have been fattening on their substance.

The Burlington Free Press & Times.

The Tammany managers, curling under the fire of aroused public indignation, have attempted to make some small show of defense to the charges so distinctly brought home to them by the NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Go Forward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have just passed through one great crisis, which taxed all the energies of the people to maintain the life of the nation. One of the inevitable results of our civil war is now seen in the general corruption of morals, and our City enjoys the unenviable distinction of having the most corrupt officials of any city in the Union. But, thanks to the courage and independence of the TIMES, the political ulcer has been probed. The masses, inspired by its disclosures of the astounding frauds and villainies of Tammany Ring, have been aroused from their stupor, and the inherent strength of our republican institutions will be again vindicated in hurling from power those vampires who have so long been sucking the very life-blood of the body-politic. The alarm given by the TIMES has been of no uncertain sound. The charges of fraud and swindling have been bold, specific and stunning, and the guilty parties are literally writhing under the infliction. The leading Presses of the City are falling into line, here and there somewhat belittled by signs of jealousy of the noble lead of the TIMES. But come to the rescue they must, or be subject to the grave charge of giving countenance to the gigantic frauds unearthed by the TIMES. In this war upon the monstrous corruptions of the Ring there can be no neutrality. From the country, in every direction, the responses of the Press come surging in with deafening applause of the course taken by the TIMES, and in condemnation of the petty attempts of the parties arraigned to ward off the inevitable consequences of their exposure.

Men of all parties who are honest and in favor of good government will make common cause in this noble work of bringing to summary justice the corrupt officials of the City, or at least will sift to the bottom these charges against them. Any step backward will involve the City in dishonor and bring discredit upon its outstanding liabilities. Repudiation of its bonds would be expected of a City whose Government stands charged before the world with the most gigantic frauds and corruptions in its financial affairs. And until the truth or falsity of this arraignment be shown beyond all cavil, the credit and honor of the Commercial Emporium of the Union, and, as a natural consequence, of the whole country, will suffer.

Let the call, therefore, of wealthy, honorable men, without respect of party, be quickly seconded, and the proper measures be taken to bring the accused parties to condign punishment, or vindicate them, and with them the fame and honor of the City, from shame and disgrace.

JUNIUS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1871.

How the Thing is Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have, at last, "hit the nail on the head," in the getting at the swindling Ring, which threatens to involve our noble City in bankruptcy and entail a debt upon the rising generation. Posterity is interested in the faithful administration of our City finance, else the children of the present generation will be impoverished. Let every young man, therefore, rise up in his strength against the dynasty of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and their satellites, and with his voice, vote and money strike a vigorous blow, to aid you in the glorious cause of their destruction. I am a clerk in one of the establishments which has been favored with some orders from the Ring, and I regret to say my employer has been a willing tool in the aiding and abetting of defrauding the City Treasury. Let me tell you how the thing is done.

An order is given to the amount of some $65. A bill-head is sent, some 24 inches long, say as follows:

City and County of New-York,
To John Pool, Dr.

1871.		
July 9	—For goods furnished	$31 50
15	Do.	28 41
17	Do.	31 48
		$91 39

Now, this bill is approved by the proper officer, or Auditor, as correct at the bottom of the twenty-four-inch bill, under the printed words *correct*, and then the rascal fills in sundries furnished at various dates, (even Sunday, by mistake), to amount to $6,323 82, and OAKEY and "Slippery Dick" give the finishing approval. The cash is jerked out of the City Treasury by my boss, who takes out his bill, $91 39, and divides the balance in five equal parts, retaining one-fifth himself for his rascality, and gives the other four parts in bank notes to the Ring.

Do you wonder BILL TWEED, who was "a poor bankrupt" chair manufacturer ten years ago, is now possessor of millions, without any other labor than aiding and abetting in such like outrageous swindles upon the City Treasury?

CLERK.

More About Garvey and Ingersoll.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your *exposé* of the villains, TWEED, CONNOLLY & Co. My dear Sirs, you have not exposed a drop in the bucket. This man GARVEY has all the engine-houses leased for years at a very small rent. They will not sell, but give him anything he wants, and at rents so low the fellow makes a fortune every year. I refer you to house on Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street; they say he owns that one. Then this Viaduct Railroad is to be one of their master strokes; already they are forming (pools) for stone and cement yards, to control all the labor of this City, and with the parks and new docks I think they will succeed. This man INGERSOLL is TWEED in everything, and they don't stop at anything. They are the richest men in our City. They have clothing-houses which will get the Police and Fire Department clothing to make. They say, or did say, they hoped the new City Hall never would be finished. This robbery extends very far. CONNOLLY gets all the market fees.

TAX-PAYER.

TUESDAY, July 25, 1871.

Points for Twelfth Warders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The citizens of the Twelfth Ward would like to know how much of the building material belonging to the new Harlem Court-house (now being erected on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue,) has been employed on Mr. H. GENET's house in Harlem, and on Mr. FIELDS' residence at Manhattanville.

TWELFTH WARD CITIZEN.

THURSDAY, July 27, 1871.

A Municipal Reform Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a life of sixty years, forty of which has been passed in this City, and the most of the time an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy, having attended eight National Conventions and nearly forty State Conventions, I must confess with feelings of shame and remorse that I am compelled to acknowledge that the Democracy in the hands of its present leaders in this City has been prostituted to base purposes, and although I have ever been a strong party man, yet for the well-being of the City and generations yet to come, I would gladly seek a place of refuge and political safety elsewhere, but where, I would ask, can I go? The public have lost all confidence in the leaders of both parties, and there is no way that I can see of changing leaders in the ranks of either. The only way in which they can be unhorsed is by the formation of a new party, irrespective of Democrats or Republicans, upon the basis of municipal reform, and the placing at the head of such a party men whose lives have given the public undoubted assurance of their honesty and integrity—men of conservative political feelings, who will administer to our City Government and to the people equal and exact justice. A party formed upon such a basis and with such leaders will secure the hearty co-operation of every honest, intelligent citizen, native or adopted. Men would lay aside their party prejudices, if they ever had any, on the basis of reform, and could thus shield themselves from the charge of having deserted their own party and attached themselves to the opposition; and in order to do this no time should be lost. A public meeting should at once be called by some of our prominent trustworthy citizens, inviting all to participate, irrespective of party; and if properly organized, with good and efficient leaders, there can be no question of the result. They can hurl from place and power the present political cormorants, that have grown bold and daring in their organized system of robbery and plunder, and redeem us from universal, political and municipal disgrace.

JEFFERSON.

The Harlem Mason-Work Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following rumor is current in the Twelfth Ward, and receives universal credit:

A certain State officer, well known for equine propensities, is having a magnificent brown stone mansion and a "Philadelphia front" brick stable built. Of course the mansion will be palatial, and of course the stable will be grand enough for a nabob. Now this rumor is that the material for these buildings is supplied from that which is ostensibly required for the new Court-house which is being built not more than 100 miles from the buildings above alluded to, and that the masons and other workmen work half a day on the Court-house and the other half on the mansion. Will the cost of the dwelling and stable be charged to "repairs and supplies?"

A Word from Mr. Husted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I sincerely congratulate you, in behalf of my numerous friends, on the bold and decisive stand you have taken in the matter relating to our City finances. You have made a good fight thus far, and one which I am assured has been accepted by the majority of our better class of citizens, and one which, having the banner of right in your hand, will lead you on to victory. I have been for the past twelve years a firm, unflinching Democrat, always working in a quiet way for the best interests of the party, but now I am compelled to take a back seat and await a "new departure," with many thousands of the same principles as myself, through the stupendous frauds and thievery of the Tammany Hall clique, which you have shown up to the public, and has not been proven to the contrary, but rather accepted by the firm of HALL, CONNOLLY & Co., who are sailing under false colors, being elected by and representing the Democratic Party, but working entirely against its principles, which are honesty. I ask the tax-paying public, will they allow this thing to continue, or will they come down on the faction, and demand an investigation of accounts which may be had and printed *pro bono publico*. The defense of A. OAKEY HALL to your accusations are but weak; nothing that you would naturally expect from a legal man of intellect, holding the position as Chief Magistrate of this great Metropolis, were the statements made untrue. But "facts are stubborn things," and the Mayor should resign to save himself from a total wreck. I would recommend that if we have any good, sound men among us, (and I think we have,) that are tax-payers, let them join together and refuse to pay any taxes until there is a good, clear and satisfactory account rendered, which the public are justly entitled to, should demand, and insist upon having.

A. M. HUSTED.

Glory!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are taught to not rejoice over the downfall of our neighbors, but after reading this morning's TIMES, I had to say "glory."

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday July 29, 1871.

Notice to J. S. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with your today's correspondent, J. S. C., I'm highly interested in the movement to oust our present corrupt and personally degraded City Government. I admire his sentiments and the eloquence with which he expresses them, and am only sorry that it leads to no practical result. Let J. S. C. communicate with me, and in a very short time he will be astonished at the power he has evoked.

No. 63 NASSAU-STREET. KHOW.

Bring Them to Justice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I greatly admire your courage in thus unraveling the greatest fraud of the age, and bringing to view the enormous crimes of our City high-flyers. I sincerely hope these swindlers may be brought to justice right speedily, and punishment inflicted which will meet the approval of an indignant public.

G. N. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

Resist the Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public wrath being aroused, should be brought to a focus, by which the fervency of its heat may be effectually concentrated upon the guilty heads. The moral principle possessed in every nationality, every party, and all men, is clearly on one side, and will give its weight in support of the organizers in the common cause. Resist the taxes, sue, fine and imprison; guard the polls against repeaters, and vote down all connected with the marauders, who would like nothing better than the unlimited license they would derive from a failure of the people on this issue. Much interest and a little influence has every CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

A Suggestion to Mr. Sweeny.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Department of Public Parks seems determined to remove the iron fences inclosing the squares, and in their place erecting wooden posts and iron chains. If we are to have posts, why not substantial and ornamental iron ones, instead of the homely wooden affairs, that resemble the chain-supporters of a country graveyard fence. Besides, iron posts could each be ornamented with cheap busts of our beloved rulers, so dear to us all.

N. R. C.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

Another Contradiction to the Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In A. O. HALL's defense (?) he states that the tax-payer has no legal right to examine the public accounts in any country. This is not true. I was employed for some months in the Tax Office in Liverpool, and during that time several of the rate and tax payers called to examine the accounts, and any and every book was always open to their inspection. They frequently made extracts from them, and never in any instance were they denied the right, although in some instances these extracts were made for the purpose of impugning the conduct of officials connected with the department.

Nothing but the fear of exposure of fraud can be the motive which actuates HALL and CONNOLLY from giving a full, clear and explicit account of the expenses and liabilities of the City. I have no hesitation in saying that were such charges as made by you backed by such proofs as you have given, they would have led to the expulsion from office of any official, no matter what his means or position.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, No. 701 SEVENTH-AVENUE, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

Honest Enthusiasm.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American and adopted people of this great country will not be worthy of their name if they do not stand by you as they would stand by a great and good General that would fight the battle-fight firmly for the just cause of his beloved country. You are exposing to the great City of New-York, and to the world, the frauds of unprincipled men who hold the sway of New-York through ignorant and unprincipled people. Why is it that O'HALL, CONNOLLY and staff get into these high offices of trust? Because the rum-seller and the rum-drinker will give them their vote through their drunkenness. It is high time that the true people of New-York and America should awake out of their slumbers, for they have slept a long sleep, like the sluggard, while the hornets were at work. Every true man ought to thank his God that there is a leading newspaper called the NEW-YORK TIMES. If I were a scholar I would use my pen for the advancement of truth and justice, but when I am not I will have to keep silent. Hoping that the NEW-YORK TIMES will ever have an army of true followers, as your humble servant is one of them.

W. E. TOBIAS,
Whitestone, L. I.

"What Can They Do About It?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is reported that "Boss" TWEED, when asked what answer he had to make to the unanswerable charges of your paper, made reply as above. Now, Mr. Editor, whether this is literally the answer made by the "Boss" or not is a matter of slight consequence when we know that this is the sentiment which is entertained by the defiant ruffians of the Ring.

What does this mean? Simply this, that our lords and masters defy the people. Let the people answer in this wise: Each and every person who has obtained money from the Corporation fraudently is liable, both in a civil and criminal suit to pay back every cent of money so obtained, with costs and damages of suit. No person who holds any office or place in the Corporation can receive one cent beyond his salary fixed by law. All jobbery, all partnerships, all cheating, renders the delinquent party liable to indictment and punishment, both by common, statute and charter law. A man who holds an office in the Corporation cannot plunder it with impunity.

Now let us see what our Judges and Criminal Courts, and District-Attorneys and Grand Juries will do in the premises.

ACE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

A Gratified German.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In opening your valuable sheet today I was very agreeably surprised to find that you had afforded a translation in German of the famous "secret accounts" to such of my countrymen who are not quite *au fait* in the language of their adopted country. I have often wished that our leading English papers would give translations of important communications so that our wives and sisters, our fathers and mothers might derive some advantage, and gain some knowledge from an otherwise sealed book. It is a well-known fact that our German dailies are very deficient in their supply of general information; and, in fact, none of them fills the rank which they should hold among our German population. The famous *Staats Zeitung* stands in the pay of a corrupt Ring, and is entirely one-sided; and the others are not extensively circulated, and their influence is insufficient to counterbalance the bad effect the former exercises upon the Germans. Let me thank you, in the name of many of my countrymen, for your good idea. It will do much toward opening the eyes of some of them, and, once open, all the exertions of the "Base," (as the Germans call the *Staats Zeitung*,) will be unable to shut them again.

HARRY W. RATHJE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

SATURDAY'S "TIMES."

An Unprecedented Newspaper Demand—Public Opinion Loudly Expressed—The Sales of the "Times"—The News-Stands—Among the Germans—Street Scenes and Incidents.

The enormous number of copies of Saturday's TIMES that were printed and sold was almost incredible. Notice had been given throughout the week that such an edition would be published, and that orders could be sent for any number of copies. In response to this there came, on Thursday and Friday, a perfect flood of orders. Advertisements also poured in, until it was impossible to receive more—this, too, at the dullest season of the year. Letters came in from all parts of the country, especially from the cities and large towns. At noon it was found that besides printing our own usual edition, we should have far more than we could do. Preparations were at once made to more than double the entire resources of the TIMES establishment. Extra reporters, copyists, printers, mail-writers, pressmen, clerks and others were quickly set at work. From noon until dawn the scene was most animated.

At 9 o'clock at night the inside of the paper was ready to go to press. The type having all been set up, the stereotypers were called in to fashion the plates from which the sheets are printed. This having been accomplished, the plates were lowered from the sixth story to the press-room in the vaults underneath the building and the sidewalks. For a moment or two the tools were heard as the men placed the plates in position. Then the engineer's bell struck the signal, and the immense presses began their work, the wheels and cylinders whirled, and the white sheets of paper flew over the type and were deposited in huge piles upon tables below.

All night this continued. At intervals the pressmen were relieved by others, but at early morning all were so exhausted that a suspension for rest was necessary. At 6 o'clock 200,000 copies had been printed in the German and English languages. Throughout the day, at intervals, the presses were kept running to supply the demand. Orders continued to pour in. It seemed as though the local dealers could not overstock their stores. Again and again they sent for more. The mails also brought in an endless stream of letters—many of them from distant points. Indeed, the demand far exceeded the most extravagant ideas of everybody in the establishment.

THE NEWS-STANDS.

The news-dealers were the most bewildered set of men in New-York Saturday. All of them had provided an extra supply, but very soon that was exhausted. At an early hour every copy of the TIMES had been sold. "Way, folks got up before breakfast, and when I got out of TIMES', they seemed hungry enough to eat me up!" said one dealer. "Yes, and one gintleman what always took the ——, last week told me to send him the TIMES instead; and this mornin' me boy made a mistake and left the other paper, and ye never saw such a mad un in yer life. He came and shook the paper in me face and roared at me: 'Sirrah! don't you never send that paper to me agin. It is the thieves' paper, that's what it is! Mind now—do you send me the TIMES!'"

Another dealer declared that, "No matter what other paper a man took, he bought the TIMES, too. Why, they came around my place so wild, if they weren't all gentlemen, you'd thought it was a small mob." "Twenty years and more I've been in the business, but I never saw the like of it!" exclaimed another.

"Why don't you keep enough TIMES'; here's lots of people that can't get one!" was the oft-repeated cry of eager and disappointed customers everywhere. Perhaps the greatest disappointment was upon the various railroad trains, steam-boats and other conveyances. The passengers in the earlier hours pounced upon the newsboys and gobbled up every TIMES before the lads could say "Hold on, now!" Others in knots of two or three had a copy read aloud. Those who had none rode along in morose silence. At the principal ferries the crowds about the news-stands were so great that the Police were obliged to clear the passage ways.

THE TIMES AMONG THE GERMANS.

On the east side of town, the immense German population had read the posters announcing the publication of an extra in their native tongue. Consequently there was a tremendous rush for it. The German newsboys were kept busily at work, and reaped rich harvests of "stamps." There were several tricks and devices used by certain politicians of the baser sort. Some of these purchased great numbers of copies, others went around industriously to every understrapper whose name is on the Tammany pay-roll and set them at work among the people, to denounce the TIMES. This did not succeed, and orders from the newsmen came in with a greater rush than before. One mechanic, a most estimable young German, went around to a large number of well-to-do friends, and collected enough money to purchase and circulate several thousands of copies of the TIMES in their Ward.

STREET SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

In Wall-street the TIMES was the topic of the day. The first wagon that came down to supply the extra demand was surrounded at the corner of Broad-street and "cleaned out" of all its stock "in a jiffy." The bulls and the bears snatched and grabbed at random. At noon everybody seemed to have read the paper, and every counting-room, bank, lobby and office echoed with discussions upon the theme.

In the Gold-room, the Brokers' Boards, the Custom-house and all public places, the same interest prevailed. The newsboys' cries were heard everywhere: "Extrey TIMES!" "Them TIMES were so hot today you couldn't hold 'em!" exclaimed one of these juveniles to Mr. O'CONNOR at the Newsboys' Lodge in Park-place. "Didn't they go like hot cakes, though," chimed in another.

In several of the upper Wards the Tammany hirelings set out to buy up every copy, but our presses made up the deficiency so rapidly that they soon became sick of their venture, and abandoned it.

In Broadway, a venerable retired merchant met another "auld lang syne" companion, grasped his hand, and holding up a copy of the TIMES, said: "That's worth a real genuine old Methodistic 'amen,' brother. Just in time, too, right after the Orange riot, to wake up the sinners!"

On Eighth and Ninth avenues certain individuals purchased and tore to tatters great numbers of TIMES. "—— it!" ejaculated the most intoxicated of the crew, "what's the use? —— them —— TIMES' printing-machines down town there are printing about a million an hour. Better spend the rest of the money for whisky, fellers!"

This motion was unanimously adopted, and they went into liquidation.

AT THE TIMES OFFICE.

Great truck-loads of mail-bags containing TIMES were sent to the Post-office Saturday. Other wagons plied from our office to various parts of the City fulfilling orders. The publication office and counting-room were thronged, and the day clerks were kept more than busy until a late evening hour.

The edition is stereotyped, and any quantity of copies can be supplied at any time. There never has occurred such a tremendous demand for any newspaper ever published.

The Times in Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At 6 P. M., yesterday, I visited several news-stands here to get a copy of the TIMES. "All gone," was the uniform response. I write this to give you some idea of the interest felt here in your *exposé* of the City Hall frauds. Don't stop! Make it utterly impossible for the thing to blow over. It seems here as though you had already done it. Go ahead! says Boston.

C. J. PRESCOTT, No. 3 Tremont-row.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27, 1871.

The Times in Bridgeport.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wishing to obtain an extra copy of today's TIMES, containing the exposure of the Tammany frauds, I visited all the news-stands in the City, but without success. Every copy had been purchased within a few minutes after the arrival of the train which brought them. Many others, upon the same errand as myself, were also disappointed. The news-dealers, though they ordered an extra supply, were not prepared to meet the unprecedented demand, but have telegraphed to New-York for a fresh stock, which will be received this evening.

H.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, July 29, 1871.

Mayor Opdyke and the Court-House Bills.

In the "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, 1863," (a volume of over 1,000 pages,) may be found this veto letter to the "Board:"

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, unapproved, your resolutions appropriating $110 from the moneys raised under the act passed April 9, 1863, (chap. 167,) for the "Construction of New-York County Court-house," and auditing and allowing the bill of NESBITT & IRWIN, amounting to $110, for 100 barrels of cement furnished the new Court-house, and directing the Controller to pay it from the above appropriation. I can but repeat the objection stated in my communication of the 3d inst., *that your action in this matter is illegal*, being an exercise of authority which the

law confers not on your Board, but upon the Commissioners for constructing the new Court-house. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was laid upon the table and ordered to be published in the *Transcript*.

Here we have a Mayor who knew what he was about, and was resolved to veto illegal acts, even in disbursements for honest claims, and a Board who overstepped, either willfully or ignorantly, their legitimate duties.

The old Harlem Bridge was a favorite job in those "good old times," and its financial outlays are well sprinkled through the volume, and often duly vetoed.

In June, 1863, the workmen at the new Court-house "ask your honorable body" (the Board of Supervisors) "to get us our money; for we, in a majority of cases, have large families and poorly off, and we hope you will have feelings for your fellow-men. In behalf of the workmen, JOHN SINCLAIR and others."

A resolution instructing a Special Committee to confer with the Mayor was lost.

THE FURNITURE MAN.

Mr. Boller Owns Three Large Factories and Does Not Live in a Brown-Stone Front—Who Are His Partners?—Who Signed His Bills.

There is a firm known as BOLLER & Co, whose accounts with the Ring, as shown by the TIMES, amounted to $916,124 97, received between May 12, 1869, and August 1, 1870, for work done between August, 1868, and April, 1870. These fortunate people are manufacturers of furniture, and are located at three different places in this City, viz.: No. 116 Wooster-street, No. 22 East Fourteenth-street, and on the corner of Avenue A and East Twentieth-street. A reporter in search of the lucky BOLLER, had innumerable difficulties in finding him. The first place visited was the house in East Fourteenth-street, where a very pleasing interview was had with the book-keeper. The establishment is in the upper portion of the fine iron building on the corner of University-place and Fourteenth-street, and is a very imposing structure. Upstairs on the second floor fronting both streets is the show room, and a splendid array of furniture of every style and make meets the eye of the visitor. A way in the far end of the room he espied a gentleman in cool Summer attire of very fashionable cut, and, approaching him, said:

"Good evening, Sir!" and the well-dressed and cleanly-shaven gentleman, with a glance at his own immaculate shirt-front, replied blandly, "Good evening." Then he eyed the visitor from top to toe warily, very warily, and asked quietly, "What is your business?"

The answer was a question, "Where is Mr. BOLLER?"

"What do you want of him?"

"I have a personal communication to make to him."

"Will not I do as well?"

"Hardly." This was followed by a short pause and a careful survey of each by the other.

"Well, I cannot say when Mr. BOLLER will be in," said the clerk.

"Do you know where he is?"

"No-o-o; I can't say that I do. He has so much to do, you see, in all parts of the City."

"Indeed! He has partners, I believe. One of them will suit as well as he. Who are they?"

"I don't feel called upon to answer that question unless I know who you are and what your business may be. If you wan't to do a cash affair with us and desire to learn whether we are good for $100,000 or not, I can satisfy you as to the members of the firm."

"You are very obliging, but my business here is not of such a character."

"Well, what do you want?"

"To see Mr. BOLLER."

"Where do you come from?"

"From the NEW-YORK TIMES Office." He was mute at once, and preserved the most profound silence thereafter. He was induced to say laconically that he knew many things about the firm's connection with Mr. INGERSOLL, but he did not feel at liberty to say anything concerning them. His unwelcome guest then retired, and wended his way to the Wooster-street factory. Here he found another elegantly-dressed young man, who was also a book-keeper. He, too, was inquisitorial in manner, and wanted to know all about his visitor before answering any questions put to him. When satisfied, he coolly said that Mr. BOLLER might be in any part of the City, or at home. By the way, the clerk of the University-place establishment expressed total ignorance of his employer's residence. However, not to be baffled, the reporter found the house at No. 131 Thompson-street, and waited upon Mr. BOLLER.

WHO WAS PAID?

Strange to say, this man of multifarious business and many stately factories, lived in a poor, unpretending, dirty-looking brick-house, situated in a low neighborhood, and surrounded by questionable associations. His children were seated on the door-steps, playing with the ragged-looking little denizens of the vicinity, when the reporter reached it. He sent up his card by one of them, and presently "The BOLLER" came tramping down stairs. He never deigned to ask his visitor into the parlor, if there were any. Both stood in the hall-way and conversed very freely. Mr. BOLLER is a German, who speaks English tolerably well, and was dressed far more meanly than his gay employes. "Mr. BOLLER, I believe?"

"Dat is my name."

"You are the proprietor of the furniture factory in Wooster-street?"

"Yes, dat is so."

"You have been doing some work for the City from time to time?"

"Yes."

"Of what nature was it?"

"Well! I cannot tell you exactly. But I do a good deal of business for dem for more as ten years."

"Was it all in the furniture line?"

"It was."

"You helped to furnish the armories?"

"I did."

"There was somebody else had a contract of that character beside you?"

"Oh, yes. But who are you?"

"I am a member of the TIMES' City staff."

"A reporter!"

"Precisely."

"Vell, it is no use dat you come try me. I cannot gif you any informations. Better dat you go to Mr. CONNOLLY or INGERSOLL."

"Ah! I see. They gave you the contract for your work."

"No; I don't say nodings."

"Well, look here, Mr. BOLLER. The TIMES has facts in its possession that lead to the belief that Mr. INGERSOLL has given you and those you speak of certain work to do for the City, for which, when accomplished, he drew large sums and paid you your demands, whatever they may have been. Is that so? Again, it is known that every bill was paid really to him, and the City checks bear his indorsement. Altogether you have merely acted as the Ring's agent, allowing your name to be used to obtain $916,124 97 from the City. Now, if you refuse to speak your silence will be construed against you."

"Vell, I told you before I would like better dat you go to Mr. CONNOLLY. I cannot give you any information. I am very sorry."

"Will you say that you earned and received the whole of that amount since August, 1868?"

"I have earned nearly a million dollars during the ten or twelve years I have worked for the City."

"Yes, yes. But in the three years mentioned in the TIMES' accounts, did you earn and get nine hundred thousand dollars?"

"Vell, I would tell you if I could. But I cannot speak. Better dat you go to Mr. INGERSOLL and Mr. CONNOLLY. They can tell you all about it."

"One word more, Mr. BOLLER. Have you ever renovated old furniture taken from the armories and put it back for the City, at more than the price of new?"

"I must not give you any information."

"If you do not deny it, I will bear back your silence as a corroboration of the charge."

"I have noding to say."

"May I ask who are your partners?"

"Well, I guess it is better that I say noting at all. You have put so much in the TIMES within the last few weeks that I want to see the whole matter fully investigated. When I put my name to a bill, that bill was correct. Some times Mr. INGERSOLL did, and I guess they are all right, too, but I won't tell you any more."

This about ended the interview with the man who only nominally, as some people in his neighborhood assert, conducts and owns these establishments. He has evidently been in control of them as an overseer of the mechanical work for many years. But it is rumored that, after all, he is only a very junior and unauthoritative partner in this firm, of which INGERSOLL, and perhaps, TWEED are the principals.

The Carpetman Smith.

The article in Saturday's TIMES concerning unsuccessful search for the large carpet dealer, Mr. J. A. SMITH, created quite a sensation among those interested in that line of business, and an attaché of the TIMES who went to see several of them, became convinced, from what he heard, that it was possible to unravel the mystery that surrounded this man. Their statements seemed to indicate that instead of "J. A." SMITH, the name should have been "ANDREW J." SMITH, and that that individual was to be found at HEADDEN's shade-store, on Grand-street, where it was said he acted as salesman. Mr. ALFRED HEADDEN's curtain and shade store is on the corner of Suffolk and Grand streets, and on calling there the reporter was fortunate enough to find the proprietor standing at the entrance of his store, without his coat, which attire served to display only the more prominently a set of large diamond studs with which his glossy shirt-bosom was adorned. He appeared somewhat confused on learning the nature of the reporter's business, and said: "Mr. SMITH isn't here now; he has gone out of town on a vacation."

REPORTER—When will he be back?

Mr. HEADDEN—I don't know; about a month from this, I guess. He has been away a week, he must have left a day or two after the TIMES made its first exposure of the City frauds,) and is now on the top of Mount Washington.

REPORTER—I think that you will do just as well, Mr. HEADDEN. What I wanted to find out was the meaning of the term "&c.," as, for instance, "carpets, shades, &c.," which appears so many times in your acounts with the City Government.

Mr. HEADDEN—(In a very excited manner)—I don't know any more about it than you do; it's all his business; I'm his brother-in-law, but I don't know how he works, and don't have any connection with him in the business.

REPORTER—Then you don't know either the style or the amount of goods he has furnished the City?

Mr. HEADDEN—I am as much in the dark about it as you are.

Saying this, Mr. HEADDEN darted off to a desk that stood in the back part of the store, and began writing in a nervous, hurried manner, as though something of very grave importance had just occurred to him, and it was absolutely necessary to write it down before he should forget it. The reporter was not to be shaken off in any such peremptory manner, so he followed Mr. HEADDEN out to the back of the store, and while that gentleman was busy writing, amused himself in studying out an allegorical reference of the rewards attending City Government business from two pictures which hung on the wall, one representing the humble structure which Mr. HEADDEN formerly occupied for business purposes, and the other his present commodious store. After a minute's pause the reporter said: Hasn't Mr. SMITH any business connection with you?

Mr. HEADDEN—No.

REPORTER—This is his place of business, is it not?

Mr. HEADDEN—Yes, he makes this his headquarters.

REPORTER—He isn't then actively engaged in any business so as to have a store of his own?

Mr. HEADDEN—No; he does everything here; but he don't tell me, so there is nothing I can tell you.

This seemed to be all that could be elucidated, but in imparting it and clearing himself, Mr. HEADDEN must have forgotten that the item of "shades" in which he dealt, and which his brother-in-law furnished to the new Court-house, was one of the largest charges on the Controller's account, and as no carpets were to be seen around the room, it is highly probable that with ANDREW J. SMITH, if not with his brother-in-law, "carpets, shades, &c." are convertible terms, which may stand for almost anything and almost any amount.

Another Talk with Gregg.

In the discovery of Mr. ROBERT G. GREGG's business connections with the City Government we lay claim to considerable credit. There was something so charmingly *naive* in his frank confession that he was even now annually furnishing the new Court-house with $300,000 worth of carpeting, that the reporter was induced to make him a second visit. Mr. GREGG expressed himself as a little surprised at the gratuitous advertisement he had received in the quarter of a million edition of the TIMES; but as the facts were all correct, he supposed he must make the best of it.

REPORTER—But can't you tell me, Mr. GREGG, who you received your orders from?

Mr. GREGG—They all came from the Department of Public Works, or from the Board that formerly had their rooms their.

REPORTER—Then you never had them from individuals, say, Mr. WATSON?

Mr. GREGG—I don't think that I ever did, though it is possible I may have had one or two orders from him.

REPORTER—In what shape did your orders come?

Mr. GREGG—It was always in one way; they would send written order for me to carpet such a place, and when I had done it I would send in the bill. Then, besides, what I have done in that way, I have had work to do for INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and the rest.

REPORTER—What do you mean, at their houses?

Mr. GREGG—No, not that way particularly, but under their contracts. They would agree to furnish a place, and would get me to do the carpeting. In the same way I have taken contracts to do brick-work and the like, in order to get the carpet portion. In that case, you see, I could give the work outside of my line to some one else.

REPORTER—And this is quite often done?

Mr. GREGG—Oh, yes, very generally.

REPORTER—Then I suppose your bills would sometimes appear in INGERSOLL's or GARVEY's accounts in the later City expenditures.

Mr. GREGG—Yes, I suppose they would at times.

REPORTER—Have you any idea how many yards of carpeting it would take to completely fit out the new Court-house?

Mr. GREGG—No; I am sure I havn't any idea. It is a very large building, but I don't know what the amount of square yards would be.

In other conversation Mr. GREGG said that his accounts were all right, and that the goods he had furnished had all been used in the manner specified, and he even pretended to think that $300,000 per annum was not a very large sum for properly carpeting the Court-house.

When Tweed Used to Cane Chairs.

Old residents of the Tenth Ward—and not very old ones, either—remember when WM. M. TWEED, whose daughters now wear diamonds on the buckles of their shoes, used to live in Norfolk-street, where he squeezed out a very humble livelihood by reseating old chairs, and they say that he didn't do it any too well, either. It is difficult in the light of this fact to account honestly for his present fabulous wealth. His good wife used to do her own house-work, and take care of the "Boss" and the children, too. Times have changed since then. Now, each member of the family has one or more servants to anticipate his or her wishes.

Awnings Cheaper than Smith's.

An estimate may be formed of the extravagance of the charges for awnings for the new Court-house when it is stated that recently seventy-five new awnings were purchased for the windows of the Custom-house, which cost entire only $545—a fraction more than $7 25 each. Besides this, eleven of the awnings required new iron frames and fittings. SMITH of Bleecker-street admits that he got $150 a piece for those that he made for the Court-house, or twenty times as much as the Federal Government paid.

A Search for James M. Ingersoll.

One of our reporters devoted several days last week to an ineffectual attempt to bring to light something in relation to JAMES M. INGERSOLL. A visit to his place of business, No. 71 Bowery, revealed the fact that he is not very attentive to his chair-making pursuits. He was not present on either of the many occasions when our reporter called, and no one connected with the establishment seemed to know when he would be in. His incomings and outgoings appeared to be very uncertain. At last a confession was elicited from one of the employes that he had gone to Greenwich to spend Sunday, and the inference is that he went up to Indian Harbor to console with the "Boss."

It was ascertained that INGERSOLL purchased some of the desks for the new Court-house from ADAM MILLER, who manufactures desks almost exclusively, and has an establishment in East Twelfth-street, near Lewis. A visit was paid to Mr. MILLER, who is a jolly German fond of his ease, and reputed wealthy. Mr. MILLER was interviewed in such a manner as not to attract his suspicions, and stated that he had sold some desks to INGERSOLL which he believed were intended for the Court-house, but he could not say positively. The desks had been paid for at the time of delivery, and on them he (MILLER) had made a profit, and he "didn't care nothing more about him." He paid taxes on his property, and it made no difference to him what was done with the money. "If they stole it, why they are clever fellers," remarked he with a chuckle. His opinion regarding the thieving of the Ring, as revealed in the TIMES, was fully expressed by the remark he made. "The TIMES thinks it got all the news, but that ain't half what they state. You got the books from CONNOLLY that tells you all about him." Mr. MILLER remarked, *en passant*, that some of his friends wanted him to be Assistant Alderman of his Ward. "But," he said, "I don't want it; I make money by my business, and I leave the Assistant Alderman to such loafers as have the position now." Mr. MILLER said that the furniture purchased by INGERSOLL was procured from various establishments about the City and suburbs, and sent to INGERSOLL's place of business on the Bowery, where the various articles were fixed up and delivered at the Court-house, armories and other places.

Connolly's Government Bonds.

It is a fact not generally known that Controller RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and his wife are the owners of more than $1,000,000 of United States six per cent. currency bonds. This is given upon the authority of a bank official who saw the records when looking for another matter.

A Mysterious Council.

The following-named City officials held a solemn conclave, one evening last week, in the real estate office, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street:

Peter B. Sweeny,	A. Oakey Hall,
James M. Sweeny,	Isaac Bell,
Hugh Smith,	Richard B. Connolly,

District-Attorney Garvin.

Important Meetings of Citizens.

A most important meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association will be held on Wednesday evening next, at the new hall of the East Side Association, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, to take action in regard to the alleged recent frauds of the City authorities. All citizens and tax-payers invited to participate.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116	100 West. U. Tel. b. c.	57⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	113⅛	200 do.	57¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	112⅛	25 Adams Express	82
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	112⅛	200 Wells-Far. Ex. S'p.	2¼
120,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	112⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	96⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅛	15 do.	96⅛
15,000 Virginia 6s, old.	65	100 do. bet. call.	96⅜
3,000 Ga. 7s, G'd Bs.	98	500 do.	96⅛
7,000 N. C. 6s, old Bs.	42½	20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Certif's. b. c.	92⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, new	27	20,000 do.	92⅜
80,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	54⅛	100 Erie Railway	28
28,000 do.	54⅛	200 do. s10.	28
10,000 Missouri 6s.	96⅛	200 do. bet. call.	28⅛
1,000 Alabama 8s	100	16 Erie R. Pref.	58
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83,	93	200 Reading	112⅛
1,000 Chic. & N. W. C'd	92⅛	100 L. Shore & Mich. So. bet. call.	108¼
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	89⅛	100 Panama	51⅛
3,000 do.	89⅛	100 do. bet. call.	51
10,000 N. J. Cen., new.	104	5 Ill. Central	133
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.	102⅛	18 do.	132
12,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st, bet. call.	88⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. s60.	67¼
15 Bk. of America	148	600 do.	67⅛
10 Sevnth W. Bank	105	100 do. s60.	67⅜
5 Imp. & T'ders. Bk.	183	300 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	90⅛
25 Penn. Coal Co.	225	10 do.	91
100 Cons. Coal of Md.	37	400 Chic. & R. I.	107⅛
200 Quick. Pref.	19½	100 Mil. & St. P.	59½
600 Pacific Mail.	45⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	59⅜
74 Del. & Hud. Canal.	119	127 Del., L. & W.	108⅛
		25 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	78⅛
		100 Han. & St. Jos.	68

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅛	100 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	46⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅛	200 West. Un. Tel. b. c.	57⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new b3.	112⅛	100 Adams Express	82
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	112⅜	1500 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	92⅜
20,000 do. b3.	112⅛	100 Erie	28⅜
10,000 do.	112⅛	400 Reading. bet. call.	112⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20C., '68. s3.	113⅛	400 do.	112⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅜	100 Union Pacific	26⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	55	100 do.	27
5,000 do. b60.	55⅛	100 Tol., W. & West.	59⅛
1,000 Ala. 8s, R. R. bds.	100	100 do. bet. call.	59¾
2,000 M. So. S. F. bds.	102⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	67¾
10,000 do.	102⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.	108⅛
30 Am. Un. Express.	53⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul	59⅜
100 do. b60.	54	100 Bos., Hart. & E.	2⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅜	5 Han. & St. Jo.	70¾
700 do.	96⅛	300 Han. & St. J. Pf.	81
100 do. bet. call.	96⅛	100 do.	81⅛
200 do.	96⅛	200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	19¾
		500 Ohio & Miss. s30.	44⅜

MONDAY, July 31—A. M.

Business during the past week was quite generally active for Midsummer. Both the import and export movements were large, the former nearly eight and a half millions, and the latter, in ordinary Domestic Produce, five and a half millions. The Export of Specie compares lightly with the corresponding week of last July, when nearly seven millions were hastened to Europe on account of the War disturbances. The amount of Gold Coin shipped was almost nominal, and the whole export of Specie about a million dollars.

The Stock Exchange shows an improvement on the Railway speculation of 1@1½, and in some instances 2 ℔ cent., and at the close of the week some confidence was felt that August will bring a better business to the brokers than the month now going out, which has been the dullest of the year in this department of the Exchange. In Gold, in the Public Funds and in Money, the fluctuations of the week were not important. The Foreign Exchanges are lower.

During the week past our whole business community were aroused, as we have not known them to be aroused and determined since the firing upon Sumter, in April, 1861, by the startling exposures of the systematic frauds and wholesale robberies of the City and County Treasury, amounting, in the gross, to tens of millions of dollars in less than three years, *under the same Mayor and Controller* and the same "Boss" TWEED and SWEENY. Within this time about sixty millions have been added to the permanent City and County debt, and sixty millions additional collected in taxes and the money literally plundered after the gross and shameless manner of the secret accounts of the Controller's Office recently brought to light in the TIMES. And as it is generally believed, and with abundant good reason, that not one-half, nor even one-fourth, of the vile story of 1869–70 has yet been told, nor the manner in which these tens of millions have been stolen from the tax-payers by official greed and for legislative and municipal corruption, it is not surprising that a public meeting of our Bankers and Merchants is about to be called to demand a full and strict accounting for the past, *and a revolution in administration*, for the future, on pain of no more taxes and no more street assessments to the plunderers now in office.

There has been something said by one or two of the organs of the Ring, and by the Mayor himself, of the danger to the City and County credit by such a popular manifestation. Their alarm is natural enough, but their concern for the City and County credit need not extend beyond the personal interest which they undoubtedly feel in the uninterrupted spoliation of the tax-payers. No one has assailed this credit; no one proposes to hold it in abeyance beyond the few months required to get rid of the officials who for years past have been using and abusing it, and fattening upon the avails of its good name contributed in a large measure from the Savings Banks and other provident institutions of New-York and Brooklyn.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$16,439
Decrease in Specie	1,158,248
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,543,760
Increase in Deposits	1,282,841
Decrease in Circulation	11,061

	July 30, '70.	July 29, '71.	July 22, '71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,181,000
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$85,162,000	$88,569,600	$88,569,600
Loans	281,939,843	300,052,285	300,068,724
Gold and Gold Notes	30,270,890	16,983,709	18,141,937
Other Legal Tenders	54,837,951	73,963,440	72,419,670
Deposits	227,555,701	257,057,909	255,735,063
Circulation	33,005,533	30,360,125	30,371,186
In Sub-Treasury	81,791,191	65,599,426	63,881,580

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 22, '71.	July 29, '71.	July 30, '70.
Deposits	$255,735,063	$257,057,909	$227,555,701
Circulation	30,371,186	30,360,125	33,005,533
Total	$286,106,249	$287,418,034	$260,561,234
Required 25 ℔ ct.	71,526,562	71,854,508	65,140,308
Gold & Greenbacks	90,561,657	90,947,179	85,108,841
Excess	$19,035,095	$19,092,671	$19,968,533
Rate for money	3@5 ℔ ct.	3@5 ℔ ct.	5 ℔ ct.

The Bank movement of the week has been unusually steady. There is a gain on the Greenback average of $1,543,760, and loss in Gold Notes (growing out of the heavy payments of the Importers into the Treasury for Customs) of $1,158,248. The general line of Deposits is up $1,282,941. The Loans are nearly the same as last Monday, only $16,439 less. The Treasury Office received during the week $3,132,035 for Customs; paid out $1,058,140 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday, leaving a net gain of $1,073,895, nearly corresponding to the loss of Gold Notes in Bank. The Exports of the week include only $280,700 in American Gold Coin, with $772,884 Silver and other Specie. The price of Gold, nevertheless, closed firm at 112¼ ℔ cent., after selling at 112¼ ℔ cent., as against 112 at the close on Friday night. Money 3 to 5 ℔ cent. on call and short-time loans, and a dull employment on the Street at these cheap rates. There is some little demand for Country Bank accommodation, but as a rule the Country Bank balances are still on the increase.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $8,395,362, as against $6,590,058 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,272,595, against $3,806,211 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,053,584, against $6,935,847 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,132,035. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 7,420 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	June	$30,246,411
February	32,992,723	July 8	6,696,248
March	38,448,070	July 15	6,726,295
April	32,634,773	July 22	6,094,317
May	34,146,019	July 29	8,395,362
Total since Jan. 1			$224,964,194
Same date, 1870			173,532,791
Increase in 1871			$51,431,403

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	June	$18,598,138
February	18,739,742	July 5	2,733,930
March	22,139,322	July 12	4,903,228
April	18,930,074	July 19	4,440,652
May	18,019,785	July 26	5,272,595
Total since Jan. 1			$132,612,342
Same date, 1870			103,781,752
Increase in 1871			$28,830,590
Gold, July 29, 1871			112¼ ℔ cent.
Gold, July 30, 1870			121 ℔ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	July 1	$3,125,797
February	4,022,066	July 8	1,710,666
March	7,569,880	July 15	1,962,814
April	9,593,029	July 22	1,479,859
May	9,615,698	July 29	1,053,584
June	8,604,738		
Total since Jan. 1			$50,887,342
Same date, 1870			33,015,292
Increase since Jan. 1			$17,872,050

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$12,326,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July 1	360,000	July 1	7,756,112
July 8	2,279,708	July 8	3,702,576
July 15	2,648,709	July 15	2,961,968
July 22	3,270,597	July 22	1,406,000
July 30	3,132,035	July 30	1,058,140
Total, 1871	$88,147,685	Total, 1871	$58,977,509
Total, 1870	77,051,932	Total, 1870	60,536,787

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

		July 23, '70.
American Gold	111⅞@112⅛@112¼	121
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	114¼@114⅜	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	112⅞@113	109
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	113⅛@113⅜	107
Cen. Pacific 6 ℔ cents	98⅜@98⅜	86⅜
Union Pacific 5 ℔ cents	87½@87	81
New-York Central	95¼@96⅜	92⅞
New-York Central Scrip	91@92⅜	88⅜
Rock Island	106⅜@108⅛	113⅛
Lake Shore	107¼@108⅛	90⅜
N. W. Common	66⅛@67⅜	82⅜
N. W. Preferred	88⅛@91⅜	84⅜
Reading	111⅜@112⅜	96⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞@44⅜	34
St. Paul Common	57⅜@59⅜	59⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛@80⅛	76
Toledo and Wabash	57⅜@59⅜	65
Union Pacific	27@26⅜	
Erie	28⅛@28⅜	21⅞

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds left off firm, as they have ruled through the week, and a Domestic demand appeared for the Registered Stocks near the close of the week, of all descriptions, reducing the supply of Registered Certificates on the Street, as the supply of the Coupon Stocks 5-20s of 1862, and the Coupon 10-40s, had already been made scarce for remittances to Europe. Considerable sums of the Coupon 5-20s, of 1867, have also gone forward, but there is less scarcity of this class available for transactions. The Railway Share speculation looks better at the close, and there was a further advance on the movement of Friday—the Stock and Scrip of New-York Central leading the market.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅛	113
American Gold	112	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96⅛	96⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs	92⅛	92⅞
Reading Railroad	112	112⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	67⅛	67⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅛	46
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅛	59⅛
Lake Shore	108⅛	108⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	59⅞	59⅞
Western Telegraph	57⅛	57⅞
Erie	28	28⅛
Union Pacific	26⅛	26⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 29.

Gold receipts	$696,494 17
Gold payments	1,181,522 85
Gold balance	59,557,132 12
Currency receipts	331,894 19
Currency payments	239,329 14
Currency balance	6,042,294 45
Customs	473,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,008,900 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	116	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '64	113¼	10-40 coup.	113⅛
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	6s currency	113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i. '65	112⅛		

The following are the relative sums of United States and City and County Bonds held by the Savings Banks of New-York and Brooklyn, established previous to 1867:

	United States.		City and County.	
	January, 1867.	January, 1871.	January, 1867.	January, 1871.
Bleecker-street	$5,723,600	$5,708,100	$2,429,653	$4,212,600
Bowery	7,825,500	7,447,500	2,886,419	6,488,000
Seaman's	3,243,000	3,261,000	1,160,150	982,200
Greenwich	1,097,500	1,135,000	906,900	991,100
Atlantic	417,000	676,000	1,000	414,000
Broadway	550,000	250,000	568,000	1,258,000
Citizens'	1,580,000	1,300,000	94,900	940,000
Dry Dock	1,891,600	1,516,600	1,029,100	3,728,100
East River	1,044,900	1,180,400	169,000	1,282,400
Emigrant	1,423,750	750,000	1,567,600	3,326,600
Franklin	173,380	33,500	34,000	354,000
German	1,479,500	600,000	870,005	1,946,600
Harlem	11,000	13,000	Nil.	135,000
Mer. Clerks	846,600	871,600	361,554	630,600
Irving	918,080	764,550	250,000	989,000
Manhattan	1,358,000	1,258,000	926,700	1,559,500
Market	660	100,000	Nil.	2,000
Mechanics'	1,400,000	500,000	73,900	1,330,000
Metropolitan	600,000	1,750,000	80,300	835,300
New-York	293,000	200,000	100,000	794,000
Sixpenny	249,457	461,250	40,410	107,000
Third-avenue	832,410	1,059,600	241,500	981,000
Union Dime	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,000	2,350,000
Up-town, (Ger.)	25,000	Nil.	20,000	200,000
Brooklyn	1,090,000	1,500,000	2,004,800	3,860,500
Dime, of Brook.	1,596,150	1,200,000	317,427	2,119,279
Dime, of W'b'g.	100,250	50,000	253,100	638,000
East Brooklyn	158,000	102,000	30,900	99,000
Emigrant, of B.	12,000	Nil.	7,000	52,000
German, of B.	880	45,000	75,000	420,509
Kings County	40,000	Nil.	346,952	1,012,000
Long Island	59,100	89,800	49,213	480,000
South Brooklyn	1,000,000	1,000,000	477,000	1,789,000
Williamsburg	2,531,900	1,917,900	1,467,129	2,231,000
Total	$40,064,307	$37,738,100	$18,865,312	48,298,579

We copy the following views of the relation of the leading Bankers and Merchants who have lent the use of their names to the Viaduct scheme to the Tammany Ring from the *Nation*:

"Among them are A. T. STEWART, W. B. DUNCAN, C. L. TIFFANY, W. T. BLODGETT, Mr. HILTON himself, L. P. MORTON, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, and others as much respected by their fellow-citizens for character, as well as for business ability, as any business man anywhere in the world need to be. But associated with them—and we may imagine how, in view of recent disclosures they like the association—are no other persons than CONNOLLY, SWEENY, TWEED, HALL and O'GORMAN. These operators are not among the directors of a company which is going to buy City lots by the hundred, and spend money by the million, without having certain views and expectations; and, beyond doubt, these views and expectations are such that we should say *anybody takes a heavy responsibility who invites or advises anybody else, rich or poor, to invest any money in the company's stock.* And let it be granted that in this City the saints themselves could do nothing without paying tribute to these four or five men who own it, and that they had to be taken in, and that they are joined with men so able that they will have small chance to exercise their customary functions, *then comes up the question whether the hard blow to public morality which is given when our best men consent to work with these robbers is compensated by our getting our viaduct railway a little sooner than otherwise we might.* TWEED and his friends, if they never steal a copper from the company's funds, may make the railroad a very dear one to us nevertheless."

The Kansas Pacific Company will pay their August Coupons at the Bank of Commerce. See notice in advertising columns.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

To persons DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY or to FUND THEIR FIVE-TWENTIES, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, as an ENTIRELY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing, in completed road in successful operation, RENDERS THE SECURITY AMPLE, AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent., gold, interest.

Price, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100. FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 9 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	49	Leather, rolls	8,440
Cotton, bales	516	Moss, bales	21
Broom-corn, bales	38	Spirits Turp., bbls.	244
Copper, bbls.	183	Resin, bbls.	3,621
Copper, cakes	319	Pork, pkgs.	92
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	2	Beef, pkgs.	56
Eggs, bbls.	434	Lard, pkgs.	1,750
Flour, bbls.	13,002	Lard, kegs	350
Wheat, bushels	141,237	Stearine, pkgs.	40
Corn, bushels	290,034	Butter, pkgs.	1,250
Oats, bushels	17,850	Cheese, pkgs.	8,739
Rye, bushels	400	Tallow, pkgs.	107
Malt, bushels	1,200	Tallow-oil, bbls.	25
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, boxes	1,200
Corn-meal, bags	375	Tow, bales	139
Ginseng, pkgs.	15	Tobacco, hhds.	1,106
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	121
Hops, bales	41	Whisky, bbls.	308
Hides, bales	123	Wool, bales	572

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Marlborough*, for Liverpool—15,014 bushels Wheat, 69 hhds. Tallow, 450 hhds. Syrup, 112 hhds. Tobacco, 231 bales Cotton, 30 tons Cam-wood, 790 tcs. Lard, 5,760 Staves, 55,068 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—105 pkgs. Silk, 516 hhds. Tobacco, 12 cases Tobacco, 95 cases Rubber, 31 bales Hops, 127 bales Cotton, 17,923 bags Ore.

By the ship *Constantine*, for London—286 bbls. Resin, 243 hhds. Tobacco, 320 boxes Clocks, 1,020 bbls. Flour, 50 bags Hog-hair, 16,048 bushels Corn, 22,386 bushels Wheat, 23 bbls. Paint, 460 cases Sewing-machines, 3,840 Staves, 1,674 pkgs. Palm-leaf, 600 Hand-spikes, 26 casks Sperm-oil.

By the bark *Knudsirg*, for Exeter—22,424 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Nora*, for Queenstown and orders—705 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Luisa Bruno*, for Cork and orders—20,514 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—112 logs Rosewood, 29 cases Sewing-machines, 37 cases Tacks, 125 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 104 bbls. Potashes, 2,400 Staves, 875 tcs. Lard, 250 hhds. Tallow, 230 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Brazil*, for Havre—1,169 bbls. Fish Oil, 28 casks Fish Oil, 287 hhds. Tallow, 135 bbls. Potashes, 100 tcs. Lard, 1,023 bags Nuts, 80 hhds. Tobacco, 6 casks Brandy, 140 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Frank*, for Havre—3,501 bbls. Petroleum.

By the ship *Escort*, for Antwerp—810 bbls. Resin, 460 hhds. Tobacco, 156 boxes Tobacco, 250 tcs. Lard, 181 hhds. Tallow, 13,826 bushels Rye, 16,587 bushels Wheat, 1,000 boxes Extract, 1,020 bbls. Flour, 15,600 Staves, 330 logs Mahogany.

By the brig *Clarabelle*, for Oporto—200 bbls. Flour, 9,600 Staves, 12,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Armenia*, for Beyrout—9,500 boxes Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in fair request at from $7 25@$7 75 for Pots, and at $9@9 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.; stock, 47 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been strong in price, with a good demand, particularly for Rio, of which sales were reported here of 4,205 bags by the *Brazilliers*, and at Baltimore, 3,862 bags by the *Frances Jane*, and 2,200 bags by the *Harvest Maid*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, since our last, and has been quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ ℔ lower, with sales reported of only 561 bales, including 50 bales to shippers, 498 bales to spinners, and 13 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair trade reported, at a reduction of ⅛c. ℔ ℔; sales, 11,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 500 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c.; September, 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 2,400 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 700 bales at 18⅛c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18⅛c. And, to-day, for August, 1,100 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c.; September, 1,300 bales at 18⅛c., 1,500 bales at 18⅛c., 800 bales at 18 9-16c.; November, 400 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅛c.; October and November, 100 bales each, at 18⅛c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 18⅛c.; December, 400 bales at 18⅛c. Exchanges—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales August for 200 bales September. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 18.37c.; September, 18.92c.; October, 18.56c.; November, 18.50c.; December, 18.42c.; January, 18.50c. The receipts at this port today were 516 bales, including 38 bales from Wilmington, 183 bales from Savannah, and 297 bales per railroad.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a less active movement in State and Western Flour, but values have shown no material change. The low grades have not been offered with much freedom, particularly desirable lots of No. 2 and Superfine, for which a moderate call has been noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 70@$6 05; very good to fancy at $6 05@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$5 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 65@$6, ℔ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$3 65@$4 50
Sour flour	4 35@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	4 65@ 5 25
Extra State	5 70@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 35
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 95@ 8 35
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 90@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in fair jobbing demand, and has been quoted firm; sales reported since our last of 840 bbls. at $5 35@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand at from $4@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active, but held with confidence; sales have been reported of 3,460 bbls. at $3 40@$4 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales were made of 600 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 45@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 25@19 75

GRAIN—There has been an active business reported in Wheat since our last, mainly for export, at fairly steady prices for the better grades of Spring, which have been in moderate supply and at stronger rates for good to choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat, which has been offered less freely. The bulk of the trade was in Red and Amber (Winter) Western, at from $1 40@$1 47 for ordinary to very choice New, chiefly at $1 44@$1 45, in store and afloat, and $1 42@$1 46 for Old, mostly at $1 42@$1 45, afloat; and in sailing-vessel grades of Spring at $1 39@$1 41 for fair to choice No. 1, and $1 36@$1 38 for No. 2, with steamer grades of the latter, ranging from $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Small lots of soft Red and Amber Western were sold at $1 35@$1 38; of fair to prime Amber State, at $1 42@$1 45; Red and Amber Southern, at $1 40@$1 45, and of White Wheat, within our range. The market closed somewhat less buoyantly, especially for Spring, influenced, in part, by the further rise in ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 173,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 52½; Red and Amber Western at $1 35@$1 47, chiefly at $1 42@$1 45 for old, and $1 44@$1 45 for new; No. 1 Spring at $1 39@$1 41; No. 2 Spring at $1 36@$1 38, afloat; Soft do., $1 30@$1 35; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 42@$1 45; new White Southern, $1 50@$1 55; new Amber do. at $1 40@$1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn has been much more freely offered and has been quoted off 1c.@1½c. a bushel, influenced, in part, by the fresh advance in the ocean freight market, which was decidedly against the export movement. The inquiry has been quite active at the lower rates, mostly for home trade purposes, with a fair call noted for shipment and on speculative account. The business was mainly in sailing vessel grades of Mixed Western at from 66c.@67¼c. for ordinary to choice, and 68c.@69c. for fancy lots, nearly pure Yellow, closing heavy on the basis of 66½c. for prime dry samples, though some holders were quoting 67c. as the asking rate. Yellow and White Corn was inactive at irregular prices, on comparatively limited offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 260,000 bushels at 64½c.@69c., for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 66½c.@67c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, and 64½c.@66c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72½c. for Yellow Western and Southern, and nominally 80c.@85c. for White Western and Southern.... Rye has been quiet and nominal at 83c.@85c. for ordinary to choice New Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State.... Barley-malt has been in very moderate demand from $1 30@$1 40 for fair to choice Canada; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City.... Oats have been in more confident demand, with a steadier market for Mixed Western and prime lots of White Ohio, which were quite plenty. The inquiry was mainly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 57c.@71½c., as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New and Old Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 62½c. for fair Mixed Western, 62c.@66c. for State, 66c.@71½c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, 57c.@65c. for new-crop Jersey and Southern, and 59c.@60c. for damaged Western, ℔ bushel. The export clearances here since our last have been 15,014 bushels Wheat, and 55,068 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 1,020 bbls. Flour, 22,386 bushels Wheat, and 16,048 bushels Corn for London; 22,424 bushels Wheat for Exeter; 20,514 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 1,020 bbls. Flour, 16,587 bushels Wheat, and 13,826 bushels Rye for Antwerp; 200 bbls. Flour, and 12,400 bushels Wheat for Oporto. The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 8,672 bbls. Flour, 585,821 bushels Wheat, 351,138 bushels Corn, and 12,826 bushels Rye.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for local use, $1 10@$1 40 for new, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in request at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in demand and firm at from 8c.@17c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@7c. for older growth, ℔ ℔. Receipts, 41 bales; exports, 31 bales.

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents per ℔.
Californians	12c.@16c.@20c.
New-Yorks	10c.@12c.@17c.
Eastern	9c.@11c.@15c.
Wisconsins	8c.@10c.@13c.
Michigans	8c.@10c.@13c.
Ohios	8c.@10c.@13c.
Olds	2c.@ 3c.@ 5c.
Yearlings	3c.@ 5c.@ 7c.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 29,118 Hides and 50 bales do.; sales, 53,500 Hides and 150 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ ℔s., 26c.; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 32 ℔s., 25c.; 3,500 Dry Entre Rios, 21½ ℔s., 24½c.; 2,100 Dry Entre Rios, Kips, 11 ℔s., 25c.; 3,750 Dry Santa Fé, 22½ ℔s., 24½c.; 3,500 Dry Montevideo, 20½ ℔s., 24c.; 270 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10½ ℔s., 25½c., gold, selected; 4,900 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., private terms; 4,000 Dry California, (to arrive,) 22 ℔s., 23½c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔s., part at 20½c.; 1,300 Dry Matamoras Kips, 10 ℔s.; 1,650 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s.@22 ℔s., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Truxillo, 19 ℔s., 19c., gold, as they run; 10,000 Dry Mexican, 20 ℔s.@24 ℔s., part at 21½c.; 4,000 Dry Texas, 22 ℔s.@24 ℔s., part at 19c., currency as they run; 200 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 ℔s.; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 49½ ℔s.; 250 Wet Salted Sisal, 25 ℔s., private terms; 4,000 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 11½c., currency, selected; 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand is 129,400 Hides, and 1,485 bales, (same time last year 124,500 Hides and 660 bales) as follows: 50,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 22,600 Dry Montevideo, 16,200 Dry Rio Grande, 5,500 Dry Central American, 1,600 Dry California, 11,600 Dry Minas, 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,100 Dry Truxillo, 8,200 Dry Tampico, 1,800 Dry Singapore, 6,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,300 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 185 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull at old rates. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet on the basis of $3 10 for Strained, ℔ 280 ℔s.; sales, 2,500 bbls., on private terms; receipts, 3,621 bbls.; exports, 1,096 bbls. Tar has been inactive at unchanged figures. Spirits Turpentine has been firm, but less sought after, on the basis of 58½c.@59c., for merchantable, ℔ gallon; sales, 70 bbls.; receipts, 244 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 58½c.@59c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95@$3 ℔ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, 2 75 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quite dull at 14c. ℔ gallon; sales, 400 bbls. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 18½c.@18½c. here, and 18c.@18½c. at Philadelphia, ℔ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 820 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a slow and weak market on the basis of $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 40@$4 45 for Upper, ℔ bbl. Sellers' options, balance of the year, were quoted at $4 50 on the Lower and $4 25 on the Upper Roads, ℔ bbl.... Refined Oil has been quoted rather steadier as to price on a moderate trade, with sales reported here of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25½c.; and at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., July, on private terms; 2,000 bbls. do., August, at 25¼c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., September, at 25¾c., ℔ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,170 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 705 bbls. for Queenstown and orders; 3,501 bbls. for Havre, and 9,500 cases for Beyrout. And from Philadelphia, 158,042½ gallons for Rotterdam. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 28½c.@29½c. ℔ gallon. Naphtha has been quite dull at 9½c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered less freely and has been quoted stronger in price, but the demand has been comparatively moderate from all sources. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@13 75, closing at $13 75 for City and Western Mess, $11@$11 50 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 00@12 50@12 75 for Prime Mess; $13 for Sour Mess; $16 50 for Clear, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate demand was noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 75, seller January and $13 50 seller, eight months from December 1; sales 1,000 bbls. Contracts for 1,000 bbls., seller December, were settled on the basis of $13 95 ℔ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in rather slack request at from 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15½c.@16c. for do., in tight tcs.; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ℔ ℔; sales equal to 100 pkgs.... Bacon continues dull at 8c.@8½c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; sales 60 pkgs.... Lard has been offered more freely at lower and irregular prices. The demand has been more active at the reduced figures, mostly for export. Sales have been reported of 2,800 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9½c.@10½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. for Western Steam, closing with sales of 2,000 tcs. at 10½c., cash; 9½c.@10½c. for New, and 9½c.@10½c. for City. Also 2,250 tcs. prime Steam, including seller August at 10½c.@10½c., and seller September at 10½c., ℔ ℔.... Beef has been quiet but about steady as to price, with sales reported of small lots at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ℔ bbl.... Butter has been selling to a fair extent at uniform rates, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@22c.; Western, fair to prime, at 13c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ℔ ℔; the day's receipts were 1,250 pkgs.... Cheese has been in request and steady at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,739 boxes.

SKINS—Of Deer, sales have been made of only 5,000 ℔s. Central American. Receipts, 8 bales Para, 3 bales Truxillo, 3 bales New-Orleans. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 36c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@43c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ℔ ℔. Goat has been purchased to the extent of 100 bales Payta, 90 bales Mexican, 30 bales Curacoa, and 15 bales Sandwich Island. Receipts have been, 30 bales Tampico, 57 bales Liverpool. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 36c.@37c., currency, ℔ ℔.; Madras, each, 30c.@40c.; Patna, each, 42c.@43c.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,500 bags were sold at $2 21, gold, ℔ bushel, 60 days credit.

SUGARS—The market has been less active, and prices show less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 681 hhds. at 9½c.@9¾c. for common to scant good, and 9¾c. for fully good refining Cuba; and 11½c.@12½c. for small lots of Demerara, grocery stock. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9½c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 10c.@11c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars have been moderately active at 11c.@13½c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand and quoted stronger. Sales have been reported of 215,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8½c.@9½c. for poor to prime, chiefly 9½c.@9¾c. for prime; also, 41,000 ℔s. Stearine at 10½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12c.@12½c.; 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 5½c.@6½c., chiefly at 6½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—The market, though quoted steady, has been without activity. Sales have been reported of only 180 bbls., in lots, at 95c. ℔ gallon. Receipts, 308 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the line of grain engagements business has been quite active, and, with a reduced supply of room available, rates have been quoted decidedly firmer, closing strong and buoyant. In other berth freights a very moderate trade has been reported, the advanced views of ship-owners checking negotiations. In the chartering line there has been an unusually brisk movement in Grain charters, with a further improvement in rates, the market closing with an upward tendency, ship-owners evincing much confidence, and no special urgency to place vessels at the advanced figures. Vessels were in less request for the Petroleum trade, shippers having been reluctant to pay the high prices claimed, particularly for vessels of medium size. For vessels for general cargo, there was a very moderate call noted, the buoyancy in rates operating against free negotiations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 190 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam; small lots of Flour, by sail, to fill at equal to market rates; 46,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 8d.@8¼d. for Corn, and 8½d.@9d. for Wheat, closing at the higher figures in each instance, 23,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat, closing with 9¼d.@10d. respectively, as the asking figures; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, part at 35s., but mainly on private terms; 500 tcs. Lard, by steam, on private terms; 230 boxes Bacon, &c., by steam, part at 27s. 6d.@30s. per ton; also, an American ship, of 1,449 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For London, 31,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 9d. for Corn, and 9¼d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by do., at 9½d. ℔ bushel; 50 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 40s.; 67 hhds. Tobacco, by do., at 30s.; 50 pks. Manufactured Tobacco, by do., at 40s. For Bristol, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8½d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. for Corn and 9¼d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Corn, at 9¼d. ℔ bushel, which was reported as the closing rate; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 400 tcs. Lard; at 30s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark of 397 tons register, with 2,200 quarters grain, at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark of 297 tons register, with 2,000 quarters grain, at 7s.; another, of 350 tons register, with 2,400 quarters grain, and another, of 250 tons register, with 1,700 quarters grain, at 7s.; an Italian bark of 363 tons register, with 2,400 quarters grain, at 6s. 10d., excluding the west coast of Ireland and the north coast of Scotland, with the privilege of Penarth Roads, at 6s. 3d.; an American bark of 548 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters do. in ship's bags, at 7s., and, reported, another of 575 tons register, with about 3,700 quarters do., same terms; a British bark of 490 tons register, reported, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d., or, if direct, 6d. ℔ bbl. off. For Dublin, a British brig of 240 tons register, reported, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark of 497 tons register, to arrive, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Antwerp, 45,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 9d.@9½d. closing at 9½d. ℔ bushel; also a British bark, of 746 tons register, for general cargo, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 50 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 30s. ℔ ton. For the West Indies, an American bark, of 397 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Eastern ports, an American brig, of 423 tons; another of 329 tons; another of 285 tons; another of 168 tons; another of 167 tons, and another with 140 tons register, all with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

OSWEGO, July 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand; sales, 5,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30@1 32; 2,000 bushels Red at $1 35; 4,000 bushels New Amber at $1 35; 1,000 bushels Old Amber at $1 37; 3,500 bushels New Amber Illinois at $1 37; 1,000 bushels New No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 31. CORN in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bushels in lots, at 60c.@62c. OATS—none in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES—94c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—1,553,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—5,000 bushels Wheat, 32,400 bushels Corn 946,000 feet Lumber. IN STORE—253,000 bushels Wheat, 173,000 bushels Corn, 5,400 bushels Barley, 12,500 bushels Rye, 5,400 bushels Peas.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—COTTON dull, tending down; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 43 bales; gross, 47 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 920 bales. FLOUR unchanged: Howard-street Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Family, $6 75@$7 50; State and Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extra, $6 25@$7 25; Family, $7 25@$9 25; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT firm; White Choice, $1 55@$1 60; good to prime, $1 35@$1 50; Amber, good to choice, $1 50@$1 57. Red, good to prime, $1 40@$1 45; common to fair, $1 25@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 35@$1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 45. CORN steady and firm; White Southern, 77c.@80c.; Yellow Southern, 70c.@71c.; Mixed Western dull at 69c.@70c. OATS quiet at 50c.@53c. PORK steady at $15 50. BACON weak; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¼c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Sugar-cured HAMS 16½c.@17c. LARD quiet at 11c.@11¼c. WHISKY firm, but quiet, at 95½c.@96c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19½c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and pretty firm; other qualities dull; Winter Superfine, $4 25@$4 55; Winter Extra, $4 75@$5; Winter Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; inspected No. 3 Red Fall at the elevator, $1 15; No. 2 Winter Red at the warehouse, $1 25. CORN dull and declined; in bulk, Mixed, 42c. for No. 2; Mixed in warehouse, 47c.; Mixed, sacked, 49c. OATS dull and drooping; in bulk, 32c.@34c.; No. 2, at the elevator, 35c.; sacked, 37c.@39c. RYE quiet at 47c.@49c., sacked. WHISKY firm at 94c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. PORK—No sales for present delivery; 2,000 bbls., seller December, at $13. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand at previous prices. LARD, nominally, 9¼c. for choice Kettle. Live HOGS firm at $4 40@$4 80. CATTLE quiet at $3@$5 50 for fair to choice Natives. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $5 50@$5 85. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales at $1 15@$1 18. CORN dull and declined to 51c.@52c. RYE dull and unchanged at 65c.@67c. OATS—Only a limited jobbing demand; Mixed, 38c.@40c. BARLEY advancing tendency; sales at 80c.@90c. PORK buoyant but unsettled; $13 offered, $13 25 asked, some ask $13 50. LARD—No export demand; 9¼c. asked. Bulk MEATS buoyant, but unsettled; asking 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c.@7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c. for Clear Sides. BACON—An advance asked, but none established; sales of Sides at 8c.@8¼c.; now held at 8½c.@8¾c. Shoulders held at 6½c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged; sales at $4 50@$4 70; receipts, 1,200 head. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY in good demand at full price; sales at 93c.

CHICAGO, July 29—Evening.—FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT declined 1c.; No. 2 at $1 09@$1 10¼, cash; $1 05¼@$1 07½, August; $1 03½@$1 04½, seller all year; this afternoon dull, nominally, $1 09, July. CORN declined 1½c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 45½c., cash; this afternoon dull and unchanged. OATS active, but declined 1½c.@2c.; No. 2 closed at 32½c. RYE active; No. 2, 54½c.@55c. BARLEY declined 3c.@5½c.; Spring No. 2, 65½c.@68c., cash. HIGHWINES steady at 92c. Mess PORK steady and easier at $13 25 cash. Live HOGS dull at $4@$4 80. Beef CATTLE very dull at $4 40@$5 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

HAVANA, July 29.—SUGAR—Business small; quotations barely maintained, and buyers demand a reduction. No. 12 quiet at 11@11¼ reals. Molasses Sugar, No. 7 to 10, declining, quoted at 8⅞@9 reals. Muscovada Sugar—Fair to good easier and nominal. Sales of the week 11,000 boxes. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 20,000 boxes, of which 3,500 were to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 321,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds. BACON quiet at 13c.@14c. FLOUR declining. HAMS steady; American salted, 15c.@21c.; sugar-cured, 24c.@25c. LARD steady; kegs, 15½c.@16c.; tins, 18½c.@19½c. POTATOES in demand at $7 00@$8 00.

OSWEGO, July 29.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; 3,500 bushels do. at $1 32; 1,000 bushels New No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 31; 3,500 bushels new Amber Illinois, at $1 37; 4,000 bushels do. at $1 35; 1,000 bushels old Amber at $1 37; 2,000 bushels Red at $1 35. CORN in moderate demand; sales 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.; 2,000 bushels at 61c.; 2,000 bushels at 60c. Canal FREIGHTS firm; Wheat 7½c.; Corn 7c. to New-York.

BUFFALO, July 29.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 146,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats 7, to New-York. FLOUR lower, sales 37,500 bushels; No. 2, Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 23; 8,000 bushels New Red Winter at $1 28. CORN dull and lower, sales 30,000 bushels, No. 2 Western, 56c.@57c., closing at 56c. OATS dull; sales 1,500 bushels Western at 57c. RYE nominally, 70c. PORK dull at $14 50. LARD, 10¼c. HIGHWINES inactive, nominally 94c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—FLOUR scarce; Superfine, $5; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble, $7@$7 50. CORN quiet; Yellow, 73c.@74c.; White, 77c.@78c. OATS steady at 64c.@65c. HAY firm at $32 ℔ ton. PORK dull and lower; nominally $15@$15 25. BACON flat; Clear Sides 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides 9¾c.@9¾c.; shoulders 7¼c.@7¼c. LARD inactive; tierce held at 10½c. There is nothing doing in SUGARS, MOLASSES, COFFEE and WHISKY. STERLING 123¼; New-York sight ⅛c. premium. GOLD 112¼.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—FLOUR—Spring weak at $4 87@$5 75 for medium to choice. WHEAT active; No. 2 at $1 07¼@$1 08, seller August, closing at $1 06½@$1 06½, seller August, $1 09 cash; No. 1 do. at $1 13. OATS lower; No. 2 at 32½c. CORN lower; No. 2 Mixed at 48c. RYE lower; No. 1 at 54c., cash. BARLEY weak; No. 2 at 62c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—COTTON dull, and prices have declined; Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 230 bales; shipments, 159 bales. FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm at $5@$7 50. CORN scarce and firm at 74c., in store. OATS dull and unchanged at 45c.@50c. LARD—No sales. PORK dull and unchanged; Mess, $15@$15 50. BACON dull, and prices have declined; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 9c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—RESIN firm at $2 40 for Strained, $6 25 for No. 1, $6 62½ for Extra Pale, $6 25 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 85 for Yellow Dip, $4 85 for Virgin.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 17½c.@18c.; net receipts, 276 bales; gross, 737 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 47,008 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18½c.@19c.; net receipts, 95 bales; exports, coastwise, 44 bales; stock, 3,190 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 45 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 5,177 bales.

MOBILE, July 29.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 14 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 5,419 bales.

GALVESTON, July 29.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 349 bales; stock, 3,400 bales.

BOSTON, July 29.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 20¼c.; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 20 bales; stock, 928 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 29—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜@93¾ for both money and the account; 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93; 1865, old, 92⅞; 1867, 92; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, July 29.—Rentes opened at 55f. 75c., and closed at 55f. 87c.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed flat; Middling Uplands, 8¾c.; Middling Orleans, 9¼c. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were taken for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. ℔ bbl. for fine Extra Prime Mess.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

To Our Readers.

Up to this morning, we have printed upward of 250,000 copies of Saturday's TIMES *and Supplement, and our presses are still engaged in fulfilling orders on hand. Newsmen, political organizations and our readers generally, will please note that we shall be in readiness at any moment during the week to proceed to the immediate execution of orders for any number of copies that may be required. Orders may be sent direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Saturday night, Mr. SCHENCK responded to the toast, "The President of the United States," and said the Washington Treaty promised to make the two peoples friendly for evermore. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke mainly on domestic matters, but referring to the treaty he described it as a great international recognition of the principles of equity, and a most honorable termination of too-long existing difficulties, and predicted a future of perfect harmony with the United States. He concluded with the assurance England's relations with all nations were friendly. Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the British Government to settle the *Alabama* claims under the treaty. A London telegram says JOHN SLIDELL, the ex-rebel Minister to France, is dead. Marshals BAZAINE, CANROBERT and Gen. WIMPFFEN have been summoned to testify before the Committee of the French Assembly investigating the conduct of the war. The Minister of War asks for a supplementary loan of 218,000,000 francs. The Communist trials are fixed to open Aug. 3. An interview, according to the *Journal Officiel*, between Lord GRANVILLE, Baron VON BEUST, and M. THIERS is to take place in Versailles, in September, on the Eastern Question. A letter of Count DE PARIS has been published, in which he expresses the belief that Count DE CHAMBORD will be King of France.

Dr. DOLLINGER has been elected rector of the University of Munich, fifty-four Professors voting in his favor to six against him.

GENERAL.

Mexican advices to July 22 represent that the prospects of the election of JUAREZ are the best, but Congress may declare DIAZ President. Illegal practices have been general during the elections, both parties having resorted to whatever might promote the success of their candidates. Several of the Guerrero insurgent prisoners have been shot by their guard. Gen. OCHOA is spoken of as the Mexican Ambassador to Germany.

The Sub-Kuklux Committee have returned to Washington from South Carolina, and report that they have made a thorough investigation relative to the outrages. The Committee obtained statements from victims which convinced them that the reports previously circulated were not exaggerated.

ALEXANDER LOVELOT, of Navy Island, and EDWARD BOGARDUS, of Chippewa, were carried over Niagara Falls on Wednesday. On Saturday the fragments of their boat were found below the Falls, but the bodies have not yet been recovered.

The man BENNET, who shot one of the Leaguers at the Amador, Cal., mines, is a fugitive in San Francisco, as he is afraid of being lynched. The troubles are by no means over, and a fresh outbreak is anticipated.

A game of base-ball was played Saturday, at Philadelphia, between the Athletics, of that city, and the Washington Olympics, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. The Philadelphians were ahead by a score of 10 to 1, in the fourth innings, which concluded the game, owing to the rain.

A letter from Lieut. DAVIDSON, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, expresses fears of a war breaking out between the Cheyennes and Kiowas, though Gen. SHERMAN considers the fears not well founded.

The mass-meeting at New-Orleans on Friday night passed off without disturbance. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President GRANT, Gov. WARMOUTH and the State and City Administrations.

A riot occurred on Saturday at Goldsboro, N. C., among 5,000 negroes who were on an excursion. Several of them became intoxicated, and when one of their number was arrested a general assault was made on the Police. The result was that one of the rioters was killed as also a policeman.

Fifty or more prisoners are on trial in the Island of Martinique for complicity in the late insurrection.

Four inches of rain fell at Omaha from 6 to 9 o'clock Friday evening, and four and a half inches up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Much damage has been done to the streets, culverts, &c.

Yesterday's Boiler Explosion.

In the memory of the present generation no accident that can be called notable has occurred in connection with the Staten Island ferries. Yesterday a long record of safe and prudent management was broken by a disaster whose magnitude far exceeds anything known to the annals of local navigation. At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock the steam-boat *Westfield* was laden with a chatting and laughing crowd of some 800 excursionists who had already begun to enjoy in anticipation a pleasure sail across the upper Bay. Within less than five minutes later, about a fourth of these happy holiday seekers were either dead, dying or suffering intense agony from being scalded by steam and bruised by falling ties and timber. The forward deck of the ferry-boat, which, a few minutes before, had seemed as safe to tread on as the firm set earth, had suddenly opened under the feet of its occupants, and amid sounds and sights which the mind shrinks from realising, had given place to a shapeless mass of wood and iron and scalded and shattered human bodies. In the course of that fatal five minutes a badly calked joint, a defective plate, something unknown, and destined perhaps to remain forever unknown, converted the boiler into an instrument of the most fearful destruction, and made the expansiveness of the vapor which it contained, the cause of ruin, agony and sudden death.

To find a local parallel to yesterday's disaster, we must go back to Sunday, Oct. 30, 1865. In the early morning of that day, the steamer *St. John* had arrived nearly opposite Twentieth-street, on her return voyage from Albany, when one of her boilers exploded with results, far less disastrous, however, than in the present instance. In the case of the *St. John*, the cause of the accident was found exceedingly hard to discover. Five or six different explanations were advanced by experts, and the jury were driven to confess their inability to say "from which of the causes the explosion occurred, or whether from one or more combined." Many rumors were circulated yesterday as to the nature of the defect and the extent of the carelessness which were the immediate causes of the explosion on the *Westfield*. From the highly-confused nature of the evidence before us, it would be premature to attempt any apportionment of blame. That there has been somebody to blame is perfectly obvious, and it is equally certain that the public voice will utter an indignant and unanimous demand that this somebody should be treated as a criminal of the first magnitude. There is no need to dilate upon the horrors of the catastrophe to show the terrible responsibility incurred by whoever shall be proved to have rendered the explosion possible. In the case of the *St. John*, the boilers were almost perfectly new, and this fact added not a little to the perplexities of the Coroner's jury. The boilers of the *Westfield* have been in use for some time, but were tested so recently as last month, their safe maximum of pressure being duly fixed and the safety-valve locked and weighted in accordance therewith. But no amount of technical regularity will convince the public mind that an occurrence like that of yesterday can be truly termed an "accident," and nobody will be satisfied till it has been fully probed in the only character that can be accorded to it—that of a crime.

The World's Startling Discovery.

The efforts of Mayor HALL and his paid organs—the Corporation journals—to counteract the effect produced upon the public mind by our exposures of the "Ring" frauds, have been almost as remarkable as the frauds themselves. As the swindles perpetrated by HALL & CO. were unparalleled for their magnitude, so the attempts made by their perpetrators to wriggle out of the responsibility for them have been unparalleled for their weakness and stupidity. They first tried to discredit our figures. Failing in that, they next tried to throw the odium attaching to our exposures upon the "Old Board of Supervisors." This, too, failing of success, they now turn round and admit the truth of all we have published, but coolly inform the public that there is nothing new in our exposures, as the accounts were all published in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors as far back as 1869. The *World*, which has achieved the distinction of being the most superserviceable, as well as the silliest, of all the "Ring" organs, even goes so far as to tell the public that the TIMES has been guilty of a "fraud" in publishing as news what it says was in the printed record of the Board of Supervisors two years ago.

It will doubtless strike the public as a little strange that it took Mayor HALL two weeks to discover what he now insists that all New-Yorkers ought to have known by heart. HALL says these accounts are all published in a bound volume of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors. We will venture to say that not half a dozen of these "bound volumes" are in existence. Certain we are that they are not, and never have been, accessible to the tax-payers of this City. But suppose they were; what do they show? Simply that certain bills were presented to the Board of Supervisors on certain dates, and that on certain other dates they were approved and passed. The "proceedings of the Board of Supervisors" are nothing more nor less than the journal of the Board. They are the same thing as the journal of the Senate or Assembly in the Legislature. Suppose the Controller of the State of New-York were to refuse to make an annual report, and, in answer to complaints of his negligence, were to tell the people to look for information in the journal of the Assembly. The case would be precisely analogous to the position now taken by the Ring, that the public knew, or ought to have known, all about these fraudulent bills, because there is, somewhere in the archives of the City Hall, a bound volume of the "proceedings of the Board of Supervisors."

The extracts from the Controller's books which we have published show not merely that these accounts were presented to the Supervisors and passed—which is all that could be gathered from the "bound volume" that the *World* talks about—but they show the far more important fact that the bills were *approved by the Mayor and paid by the Controller*, and that both of these officials signed the warrants for the money. This is the very kernel of the whole controversy. The journal of the proceedings of the Legislature would show that scores of fraudulent claims are presented and passed by that body every Winter, but only the Controller's books would show whether they were approved by the Governor and paid by the State. What the TIMES has claimed from the beginning, and still claims, is that Mayor HALL ought never to have approved of these fraudulent acts of the Board of Supervisors, and that the bills never should have been paid by the Controller. The fact that they were so approved and paid, first found its way to the public through the columns of the TIMES, and the manner in which it has been received by the people is pretty conclusive evidence that it was news to them, however familiar HALL, CONNOLLY and their confederates may have been with it. The TIMES is entirely satisfied with the marks of approval it has received from all classes in the community, and claims no other credit than that of having published the facts as soon as it could get hold of them.

New Light on Local Taxation.

Mr. THOMAS H. HILLS, Chairman of the Board of Assessors in the City of Boston, does not agree with the views of Mr. WELLS on local taxation. He has embodied his own ideas on the subject in a supplement to the report of the Boston Auditor of Accounts, and his article has been reproduced in one of the New-York papers as "a masterly reply" to Mr. WELLS. The question is an important one. Every one admits that our present method of assessing and collecting taxes is confused, wasteful, inefficient, arbitrary and fruitful in opportunities for injustice and corruption. The propositions for its reform, submitted by the Tax Commissioners, last Winter, are the only ones yet made by anybody in a position to give authority to their suggestions. Anything claiming to be a refutation of the soundness or practicability of those propositions, therefore, deserves to be examined.

It will be remembered that the Commission proposed the abandonment of all attempts to tax personal property directly, except in the cases of certain corporations, of which the railway and the gas company were taken as types—corporations, *i. e.*, in the nature of a monopoly. In place of the direct taxation on personal property now undertaken in this State, the Commission proposed indirect taxation, to be based on the rent or rental value of real estate. Mr. HILLS objects to this proposition that it assumes that the value of land is equal to the value of houses added to the value of all personal property. If this were true, it might be a serious objection, because in certain circumscribed areas the assumption could easily be shown to fail. But it is not true that the assumption is necessary to the proposition. All that is necessary for that is the principle laid down by the Commissioners on page 55 of their report, "that the market value of real estate is always *proportionate to*, and dependent on, the amount of personal property, or rather productive capital, placed upon it, or in its immediate vicinity." In other words, the Commissioners believe that the value of the real estate occupied by a man, either for business or residence, is a fair index of the amount of his wealth. It is no answer to this view to say that in Boston the assessed value of personal property and of buildings is somewhat more than that of the land. The circumstances of Boston are in some respects peculiar; the assessed value is not necessarily the exact, or even very nearly the exact, value; and in the entire State of Massachusetts the assumption, which may, by this showing, partially fail in Boston, holds substantially true.

Mr. HILLS further objects that the plan of the Commissioners would lessen the taxes of the rich, and increase those of the relatively poor. In support of this objection, he has prepared several tables, showing what would be the aggregate tax paid by a merchant, a capitalist, a lawyer, a cashier, a clergyman, a public officer, and a mechanic under the present Boston system, (which taxes personal property with considerable severity and success,) and under what he conceives will be the operation of the Commissioners' plan. The inference he draws is certainly damaging. It is that the tax of each of the wealthier persons named would fall off some 66 per cent. to 78 per cent., while that of each of the others would rise by from 60 per cent. to 88 per cent. But in making up these tables, Mr. HILLS has assumed that the personal property of the wealthier persons is to escape taxation entirely under the Commissioners' system. Nothing could be a grosser misconception of the intent and of the probable operation of the system. Mr. HILLS would only have needed to turn to page 56 of the report he is criticising, to have seen that the Commissioners had anticipated and explained away the objection which he has so plausibly brought forward. The personal property of the parties whom he has pictured as escaping the burdens of taxation would probably be invested in the shares or securities of corporations, in bonds and mortgages, or in business. If it is invested in the shares or securities of companies in the nature of monopolies, it will be taxed by the Commissioners' plan, in the hands of those companies. If it is invested in bonds and mortgages, it can escape taxation in any case by seeking States where these securities are released from taxation. If it is invested in business, it will be taxed on the basis of the rental value of the real estate occupied by the business. If it is invested in United States bonds, it will escape, and it does that equally in Boston, and would do it under any system of State or local taxation. If, therefore, the personal property of the persons cited by Mr. HILLS is likely to be unjustly favored by the Commissioners' system, it escapes by some means against which all possible systems are powerless.

A Starving People.

The prolific records of human misery and suffering furnish few recitals more horrible than that of the famine in Persia. The meagre accounts formerly received by telegraph seemed to make the situation as deplorable as it could well be. Whole provinces subsisting, or rather miserably failing to subsist, on grass and roots, parents selling their children into slavery for the means to support life, or, even worse, devouring them in their desperation, and, ghastliest episode of all, famished wretches despoiling the graveyards for food, combined to make a picture of unequaled horror. Later and fuller details, however, intensify the calamity which has befallen this most unhappy people. The oppression of the rulers in imposing enormous taxes, we are now told, has united with an extensive failure of the crops to raise to an extravagant degree the price of grain. The people in the oppressed provinces had meantime left their homes and flocked into the cities to escape the ruinous taxation. At any time it might have been difficult to make provision for these unusual numbers. With the failure of the harvest in the great food-producing districts, and the rise of grain to nine times its normal price, famine became inevitable, and seems to have smitten the hapless Persians with more than its usual agonies.

But what makes this case so peculiarly heart-rending is that the victims are absolutely beyond the reach of relief. In the face of the civilized world, and almost in the garden of this teeming earth, they must perish, helplessly and hopelessly, of hunger. Their beasts of burden have long been eaten, and there are now no means of transporting supplies, even if these were procurable. At best, with the ordinary facilities, this would involve a six weeks' journey to the afflicted districts. The unhappy wretches have not even the resource of flight, for to guard against the danger of pestilence the Russian Government has posted a cordon of troops along the frontier to turn back the fugitives. So inside that pitiless wall of steel, men, women and children in thousands must die a dreadful and agonizing death. Even if supplies should be sent, as they doubtless will be from all quarters, it is scarcely possible that they can arrive in time to save more than a small portion of the sufferers.

English Friendly Societies.

It is somewhat remarkable that the organizing spirit so characteristic of America should have so long ignored that fruitful field which is so thoroughly cultivated in England in the line of friendly societies—benefit societies and the like. These are numbered by hundreds, if not by thousands, over there, and, as a rule, are accomplishing a vast amount of good among the working classes, for whom they are especially designed. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which some of these English societies carry their benevolent operations when we state that, in more than one instance, rolls of membership are found containing several hundred thousand names, and in the case of one—the Manchester Unity—the enrollment records five hundred thousand members. Even twenty years ago this single Society could boast of a membership of 249,261 persons; and the increase is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that, during the interval, more than seventy thousand members have died. Such an enormous growth naturally attracted attention and criticism, some of which took on the form of questionings as to the Society's solvency. To set such questions at rest, the eminent Actuary, NEISON, was called in to investigate and report upon the subject. This was a fortunate step, because it resulted in proving that, though solvent at the time, continued solvency could only be insured by an advance of membership rates. The fact appeared to have been overlooked that, as the Society and its members grew older, the health and lives of the latter were held by a more precarious tenure, and the official figures themselves showed that the mortality of the later decades increased at the rate of ten per cent. per annum over that of the previous decade.

Not to enter into the dry detail of the subject, it is a sufficient illustration of the success and magnitude of this Manchester Unity Society to state that in 1868 its total assets amounted to $35,000,000, and its liabilities (which, of course, included the sums presumably due by way of "benefits" to the half million members, were $43,500,000. It was in the light of this exhibit that an advance in rates was determined upon; the effect of which would, of course, be to equalize this financial discrepancy by adding to the assets a large amount as the present value of future contributions. Up to 1868 the following was the basis of rates and benefits: At age eighteen. 1s. 6d. (sterling) per month for life; at age twenty, 1s. 6d. per month; at age twenty-five, 1s. 8d. per month; at age thirty, 1s. 11d. per month. These payments secured ten shillings per week in sickness for the first twelve months, and five shillings per week after a continuous twelve months' sickness, with an insurance of ten pounds payable on the death of a member, and five pounds on the death of a member's wife. These rates have since been raised to the following payments monthly at the ages named respectively: 1s. 5½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9½d. and 2s. 1d. Perhaps, the most astonishing feature of this colossal Society is the economy which has always marked its management. During its existence of more than twenty years its entire expenses have averaged less than $5,000 per annum.

Another of these benefit societies—the Heart of Oaks—has just had its annual meeting at Exeter Hall, in London, which was attended by three thousand members. This Society is now thirty years old, has 21,484 members, and can exhibit funds in hand to the amount of $336,600. Last year its membership was increased by the addition of 4,307 names, and its gain in assets was $34,000 upon an income of over $200,000. The average quarterly contributions from members during 1870 were about $2 40, and the total disbursements for sick pay, funerals and lyings-in (no life insurance is connected with this Society's plan) were $155,990. Thus, there was paid out in satisfaction of claims $76 50 for every $100 received. The expenses were only about five per cent. of the income, or fifty cents per member for the year. The Society's system, as regards benefits other than sick-pay, is to raise among its members, by assessment, only the amounts necessary to pay the claims that arise for funeral expenses, lyings-in, &c. The claims for sickness alone in 1870 amounted in the aggregate to $100,495, and were at the rate of eight and one-half days' sickness to each member, or, put in another form, showed that one member out of every forty-five was always sick at full pay. The Society's tables and rates are based upon the probability that one out of every thirty-six will be a constant pensioner through sickness. It may be added that the "Heart of Oaks" shows a progressive prosperity, its income for the past five years having been as follows: 1866, $120,015; 1867, $134,050; 1868, $151,245; 1869, $173,830; 1870, $203,755. It need hardly be said that the Society has the fullest confidence of its members and the community among whom it does its work. We are aware that a few small and almost useless organizations have a sort of inane existence in the United States, whose plans look to the benefit of working men on some such principle as that of the English friendly societies; but if we have anything like those above described we are ignorant of the circumstance.

A Hint About Illegal Voting.

In the course of the recent discussion on the Ballot bill in England, the London *Times* has called attention to a device employed in Victoria, Australia, to correct the evil of "personation" in elections. It was originally embodied in the bill now before Parliament and its removal has caused a good deal of opposition in the Commons, and decided criticism in the Press, led by the *Times*. The device is employed, not for the prevention of the crime known in England as "personation" and forming in this country an element in "repeating," but to remove its effect from the poll, after it shall have been discovered. The plan adopted is believed by the *Times*, by the authorities of Victoria, and by those of the neighboring Sydney to work well. It is in brief as follows:

It must be premised that the voting in Victoria proceeds in a method entirely different from ours in one respect, and that one which makes the employment of the plan alluded to easier than with us. In Victoria the presiding officer at the poll hands out to a voter appearing before him a paper on which to mark his vote. This paper is torn from [a "stub shot," or "counterfoil," like a check from a check-book. The paper and the "stub sheet" are numbered alike. The presiding officer writes on the back of the paper the number of the voter's name on the registry list. When the poll is closed the "stub-sheets" or "counterfoils" are sealed up, before the boxes are opened, and sent to a Judge named beforehand for that purpose. If, subsequently, it is proven that there are voters in the precinct who have not voted, but whose names have been voted on, these voters are summoned before the Judge in whose possession the counterfoils have been placed. The real voters depose that they never voted. The Judge opens the counterfoils, and finds from them the numbers on the papers deposited by those fraudulently personating the electors. It is then seen for whom the fraudulent votes were given, and they are deducted from his total.

The plan is simple, and is entirely intelligible in practice. In this country, when the ballot is not given out from the poll, a very slight change in the plan would adapt it to our methods. The registry list having been numbered, a list of numbers might be prepared in couples, and divided by rows of punched holes like postage stamps. When the ballot is handed in let one of these numbers be torn off and pasted on the ballot, while at the same time, the number of the voter's name on the registry list is written on the back of the ballot. At any subsequent time, when a charge is made by a voter that his name has been fraudulently used, the effect on the election could be corrected by the process employed in Victoria.

This suggestion from Australia is recommended by two facts: It has been tried successfully in elections by ballot, and it provides a remedy for one evil connected with the ballot. That evil is very considerable, and it is growing in consequence. Like all the other ways of vitiating suffrage, it may be practiced with comparative impunity in the United States, and it is practiced with perfect recklessness in this City at every election. The only reason why it is not employed still more recklessly is, that it has been superseded by the more consummate and impudent fraud of voting on purely fictitious names, and that in a dozen Precincts. The Australian device would probably be valuable in preserving the purity of the suffrage where it had not been totally broken down. In our own City it would be idle to undertake to adopt this, or any other, method of remedying illegal voting until the power of appointing corrupt election officers, who connive at and take part in frauds, had been removed from the hands of our rulers.

MINOR TOPICS.

It would be an endless task to attempt to follow and correct all the misstatements of a man whose mind is so bewildered as Mayor HALL's appears to be since our exposure of his villany; but he makes one assertion in the last number of his *Leader* which may perhaps require notice. He says in substance that the publisher of the TIMES several years ago received, through some technicality, a year's rent from the City for certain apartments in the TIMES Building, after the City had ceased to occupy them. The facts are, that at the time the Mayor speaks of, the portion of the building rented by the City was not owned by the TIMES, and no person who is now, or ever was connected with the TIMES had any more to do with it than he had with the unoccupied lofts that are now rented by the Ring for armories.

From various sources we gather the nature of the report about to be made by the Subcommittee of the Kuklux Committee, which has recently returned from South Carolina. The following facts appear to be well settled: That the Committee were subjected to insult in at least one prominent place; that witnesses were very numerous to the actual occurrence of the outrages alleged; and that the general and prevailing character of the Kuklux organization is purely political, having for its object the intimidation of the Republican voters and the promotion of Democratic success. The report of the Committee will be awaited with extreme interest.

The last news concerning the prospects of the French Government is of so absurdly confused a character, that the reader may take his choice between the Orleans Monarchy, the Bourbon restoration, or the continuance of the present provisional and quasi-republican contrivance. It is reported from one source that the Duc DE BROGLIE, French Minister at London, has been giving a grand banquet to the Count of PARIS, the head of the Orleans house, at which he tendered him "royal honors;" though in what those honors consisted, or how the brilliant young Count received his old friend's demonstration, the aggravating reporter omits to mention. On the other hand comes the rumor that this same Count of PARIS, with his "royal honors" thick upon him, has written a letter declaring that the Bourbon "HENRY V," the Count DE CHAMBORD, is the future KING of France. To which still a third collection of nonsense, called news, adds the vague assertion that "it is expected that the term of M. THIERS, as Chief of the Executive will next week be prolonged by the Assembly. M. THIERS' term requires no prolongation. By the appointment given him in February last, it extends to the time when France shall have determined definitely its form of government. M. THIERS' office may be taken away, but to lengthen its term would be an act of supererogation. And it may be added that there is no immediate necessity, and it is to be hoped no immediate prospect, of any change, which could hardly be for the better.

Dr. DOLLINGER, who is a very sharp and long thorn in the Pope's side, has been promoted to be Rector of the University of Munich, in which he has heretofore been a Professor. His majority was very large, a fact which will not add to the comfort of His Holiness, or to his confidence in the terrors of his acts of excommunication. The latter are already freely spoken of by the Catholic press of Germany as the empty thunders of the Vatican.

M. GAMBETTA, the "Republican dictator" of France, recently declared that his country had two supreme needs: "To make France military, and to educate the peasantry." He has, apparently, concluded that the first is the most pressing, and one to which the second may be postponed. It is now reported that he has proposed to President THIERS a scheme of military organization which meets with the approval of Gens. FAIDHERBE and CHANZY, and with that of the Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duc D'AUMALE, the elder members of the ORLEANS family. It is based on the German system—with which the French are just now strikingly enamored—and provides for compulsory service without exemption by purchase or substitute; for a relatively shorter active service, and a longer term of liability to form part of the reserve. The scheme is alleged to command, also, the commendation of THIERS and MCMAHON, which is probable, but not certain. That France will bend all her energies to develop her utmost military strength is inevitable. It is the first and most obvious condition to the resumption of her former position of influence in the counsels of Europe, and that is the end which all French politicians and all French publicists have set for themselves with absolute unanimity. Meanwhile it remains to be seen whether the other less obvious but intrinsically far more important condition of national education will also be fulfilled, or whether it will be delayed and overshadowed by the more attractive purpose of gaining military power. If this shall prove to be the case, France will only again become military to be again foiled if not again humiliated.

The *Evening Mail* seconds with considerable vigor, and with unique frankness, our charges against the Mayor and Controller. In giving an equally explicit statement of both sides of the controversy, the *Mail* stands alone among its evening contemporaries, and in its bold and outspoken judgment upon the merits of the case it shows an independence which might be profitably imitated by journals of greater pretensions.

C. D. BOLLAR & CO.

Reports of Supervisors, published 1869.	*Times "Secret Account," 1871.*
Presented by Supervisor Smith, July 5, 1869.	
C. D. Bollar & Co.....$76,850 22	C. D. Bollar & Co..... { $44,737 45 / 32,112 78
	$76,850 22
C. D. Bollar & Co..... 21,969 13	C. D. Bollar & Co..... 21,969 13
C. D. Bollar & Co..... 33,907 43	C. D. Bollar & Co..... 33,907 43

—*New-York World.*

Now, what do these tables "in parellel columns" prove? (1.) That the *World* has deliberately stated a falsehood, and has tried to deceive its readers by placing the figures "1871" under the head of "TIMES Secret Accounts" in the right-hand column of the above table, when it must have known that in our issue of the 22d inst., and again in our Supplement of Saturday, the above-named checks were described as having been drawn on May 12, 1869, June 5, 1869, Sept. 20, 1869, and Sept. 30, 1869, respectively. (2.) It proves that the two checks drawn on May 12 and June 5, 1869, were drawn before the bills for which they were paid had been submitted to the Board of Supervisors—the latter event occurring (*vide* the *World*) on July 5, 1869. Of the lesson to be derived from the other tables of the *World*, let the following example suffice: On May 12, 1869, A. J. GARVEY received two checks amounting to $12,759 05, and the bills for which these checks were paid did not pass the Board of Supervisors (according to the *World's* parallel columns) until May 31, 1869—*nineteen days after Garvey had received the money.*

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

Sermon of Rev. Geo. H. Griffin—Severe Criticism upon Darwin and Huxley—Prayer for the Punishment of the Corrupt Municipality.

Yesterday morning Rev. GEO. H. GRIFFIN of Milford, Conn., occupied the pulpit of the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church in the absence of its pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP. Considering the season, the church was very well attended, and by a congregation that listened to the eloquent young clergyman with marked interest. Mr. GRIFFIN chose for his text, Isaiah, eighth chapter and twentieth verse: "To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." After a short prelude in which the clergyman included several appropriate similes illustrative of his text, he said that there must be some ultimate standard of authority, to which all can appeal in doubtful questions, and by which they may test the truth or falsity of various systems and theories. And this necessity, he continued, arises both from the nature of the case and from the being of God. If there is to be any decision reached on the great and momentous question of the day, we must have an infallible standard by which to try them. And the necessity exists also in the nature of God for it would be incompatible with His infinite goodness to leave His intelligent creatures in the dark upon any subject vital to their highest well-being. If there be a God, he said, and it His being a God of infinite wisdom, who cannot lie, who cannot err, and if He has given a revelation of His will to man, then that revelation must be infallible; and the *ultima ratio*—the highest and best authority on every subject with which it professes to deal. It is within the lids of this book—it is the Bible. Mr. GRIFFIN further said that, while the Bible does not profess to deal with the different departments of science, it is certain that it contains, at least in the germ, somewhat concerning them—formularies involving the principle which lie at the foundation of all. In regard to Mr. DARWIN's theory of the origin of the species, the worthy divine said that his purpose would be accomplished when he had tested its validity by the touch-stone of the divine word. "And God said: Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let him have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him," and not in the likeness of an ape. Speaking of Prof. HUXLEY's theory of the physical basis of life, after an elaborate analysis of the subject, the reverend gentleman turned to his text, "To the law and to the testimony," and quoted, "For in God we live and move, and have our being." "The Spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty"—protoplasm, carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, producing protoplasm—"hath given me life." The sermon of Rev. Mr. GRIFFIN was an able effort, and was delivered with a great deal of fervor and eloquence. In the prayer preceding the benediction the clergyman alluded to the frauds and corruption in high places in the City Government, and beseeched God to visit upon the wicked officials the punishment they so justly merited. He further implored the Almighty to "give strength to those who are now so zealously battling for the right against our corrupt and unscrupulous rulers," and earnestly invoked His blessing for their speedy success in purging the municipality of the great City of New-York.

The Department of Public Parks and the Rioters.

When the wiley PETER B. drafted the bill for organizing the Department of Public Parks, (with PETER B. as President,) he was cautious enough not to have omitted the title of "Controller," because ANDREW H. GREEN had held that position during many years without stealing any money from the public Treasury. The design of the Tammany plunderers was to impress the public that the control of the disbursements, for the improvement of the Parks generally, and the execution of additional work toward completing some of the many other so-called improvements, which the department has been given the care of kindly, would not be without check upon the Commissioners if they were inclined to use their authority unwisely, so a nominal Republican—GEORGE M. VAN NORT—was appointed Chief Clerk. But under the law he was to be addressed as "Controller," and just about the same time there appeared the following enigmatical record of a transfer of real estate from the "Controller" of the Department of Public Parks to his superior, the President of the Commission:

"MARY and GEORGE M. VAN NORT to PETER B. SWEENY; Eighty-seventh-street, north side, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, 100 by half-block, $25,000.

As time rolled on, the Executive Committee, consisting principally of PETER B. SWEENY and THOMAS C. FIELDS, exercised all the powers which ANDREW M. GREEN had under the old Board, and therefore the Department of Parks ceased to have a Controller, except in name, merely. It was to this razed Controller that a citizen had to present himself on Saturday for information about the employes of the Department who joined in the riot on the 12th instant.

"We have about a thousand men collectively on the Boulevard, Avenue St. Nicholas, Sixth and Seventh-avenues, Manhattan-street and the Tenth-avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street," appropriately replied the "Controller," to an interrogatory.

"Did any of them join in the riot?"

"They were driven away from their work; but not until they were driven away did they go. Next morning they all reappeared when the roll was called."

"Did you let them return to work for the department?"

"Yes."

The attention of the Controller was called to the fact that the Commissioners had said officially, previous to the riot, that anybody in the employ of the Department who discontinued their work on the 12th inst. to join in the commotion could not be permitted to have work afterward from the Board. He avoided a direct reply to what was subsequently said to him about this matter. When asked if BROOKS, who led the terrible riots of July, 1863, was not still in the employ of the Department as a foreman, he evaded the question, pretending that he did not know the character or antecedents of the workmen. There were several BROOKES on the Boulevard work, and may be the rioter was one of them, and then again may be he wasn't.

The fact is that 1,500 laborers pretend to have been frightened from their work, when in reality they left by permission of an official, who told them that morning that they might do so. This is stated upon the authority of an honest man, whose word may be received with entire confidence. Of the 1,000 Irish Catholic workmen who thus forsook their work, not one has been dismissed, nor will be.

Educated Printers.

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1870 contains, together with much other valuable matter, some inquiries touching the relations of education to labor, and the replies thereto from representatives of almost every industrial interest in the country. We have been much interested in the answers given by ALLEN COFFIN, printer, formerly of this city, and now of Washington. In response to the question, "Have you, as a working man, observed a difference in the skill, aptitude or amount of work executed by persons, arising from a difference in their education, and independent of their natural abilities?" he said that he had noticed a difference, and that it was in favor of educated mechanics or laborers. He proceeded to say that there is a marked difference in the value of the labor of two men, one of whom can read and write, while the other cannot—that the man who can tell the time of the clock is worth more than one who cannot. In printing a book on the subject of geology, he said printers who have studied the subject and are familiar with the terms employed in treating it, will accomplish a given amount of work in four-fifths of the time occupied by those who are wholly ignorant of the science. Further, a knowledge of the principles of natural philosophy and mechanics is of great assistance to the printer; and a pressman who understands the principles which are embodied in the lever, the cam, the cog, the ratchet, &c., is worth one-third more than he who does not understand them. Even uneducated employers, Mr. COFFIN said, would prefer to employ persons who had received a common school education rather than those who had not. Persons of education were much to be preferred in positions of trust, as foremen, &c.

It is unnecessary to inform our readers that the standard of education among printers has, within the last twenty-five years, been materially lowered. Formerly a thorough knowledge of orthography, a fair acquaintance with the rules of grammar, and a reasonable amount of general information, were esteemed indispensable qualifications for a compositor. Fifty years ago, it is safe to say, the majority of printers were competent to edit the paper on which they worked—if not to write its contents, at least to put them in type correctly. Then a printer was looked up to as a man above the common—as one possessed of an extraordinary degree of learning, and to whom questions of spelling and grammatical construction were referred, as to high authority. Then the office of proof-reader was an easy charge, and compositors took pride in making "clean proofs," and a pride in their avocation, which was aided by, as it was an aid to, education. Now we have changed all that. The rank of printers in city offices are crowded by men who, having gone to school long enough to get a smattering of "reading, writing and arithmetic," and served perhaps a year's apprenticeship at the case, join the honorable company of journeymen on a footing of equality with veterans of thirty years' service. A good deal can be learned in a printing-office, but the rudiments of a fair education must be gained before the scholar enters it. We advise every printer and every working man to read the Commissioner's report, and judge for himself of the testimony therein presented as to the influence of education upon labor.—*Boston Record.*

APPALLING DISASTER.

Continued from First Page.

Capt. HOWELL, of the Associated Press, were informed of the dreadful calamity which occurred at Whitehall Ferry.

On hearing this, Mr. LAFLIN requested the Captain of the cutter to put about and proceed to the rescue, which, for some reason, he declined doing, at the same time disputing the authority of the Naval Officer, whereupon Mr. LAFLIN said: "I don't know whether I have the authority or not, but, nevertheless, I command you, in the name of humanity and Secretary BOUTWELL, to proceed forthwith to the rescue."

Accordingly, the cutter proceeded on her errand of mercy, and on her arrival at the scene of the explosion rendered excellent service in sending out her small boats to recover those struggling in the water. Mr. LAFLIN and Capt. HOWELL each secured a boat and worked nobly in directing the operations of the men.

In addition to the boats of the cutter, Mr. LAFLIN, on his own responsibility, hired all the small boats in the vicinity that could be obtained, and his efforts were not relaxed until darkness set in, and the greater part of those who had fallen overboard were recovered.

On reaching the pier he was greeted with a perfect ovation by the thousands assembled who had witnessed the scene. Mr. LAFLIN soon after departed for his home completely exhausted.

Labors of Police and Firemen.

Instantly after the occurrence of the horrible affair, signal No. 2, of the fire telegraph, sounded the alarm and the Fire Department were promptly upon the scene. Under District Engineers BRANDON and MUNROE, they rendered most invaluable assistance. A few moments after the arrival of the gallant firemen, who were by this time vigorously at work upon the wreck of the steamer, and were passing out from the wreck victim after victim. Inspector JAMESON appeared at the ferry, with Capt. ULMAN, of the First Police Precinct; Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Fourth, and Capt. CHERRY, of the Third, with a detail of 150 men from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Twenty-seventh Precincts. The policemen and the firemen seemed to vie with each other as to who could render the most efficient aid. Here, a great stalwart policeman could be seen hurrying from the wreck with a dying child in his arms; there was noticed a sturdy fireman, working with the strength of a Hercules with his ax to save a life or recover a body. Under the personal supervision of Inspector JAMESON, the grappling for the bodies of the dead was begun. These well-timed efforts were quite commendable to the prudence of the Inspector, as many corpses were thereby recovered which would have otherwise never met the eyes of their friends. When all behaved so heroically it would perhaps be inappropriate to particularize. The Police boat *Seneca*, in command of Sergt. WELSH, also deserves mention for its work among the floating dead and dying. Indeed, all who could render aid were not backward in doing so, and by no means the least effectual was that given by the small boatmen in the vicinity of the Barge-office. Voluntarily they sped to the scene of the explosion and plied around the wharves and piers, picking up a sufferer here and there, who would have doubtless otherwise lost his life. It must be added that Commissioner MANIERRE rendered invaluable service to the injured by ordering all the surgeons of the Police and Health Departments to the hospitals to assist in caring for the wounded.

Inspector JAMESON made a thorough examination of the wreck, and, after listening to the statement of the engineer, ROBINSON—as detailed by our reporter—made a personal examination of the piece of the boiler which was landed on the Custom-house Pier, and sent it to Police Headquarters. After looking carefully at the remains of the boiler in the hold of the boat, he found one of the old deck hands of the *Westfield*, who stated that the engine-room had been without an attendant for fifteen minutes prior to the explosion, and the Inspector found other parties who corroborated this statement. The Inspector is of the impression that the piece of "jacket" found on the dock came from the top of the boiler, and the force with which it was torn from its place must have been terrific, for it was completely doubled up. If the statement is correct that the boiler was without an attendant for fifteen minutes before the explosion, the cause of the disaster is evident. The immense accumulation of steam having reached the full limit allowed by the Inspectors, could not find egress with sufficient rapidity by means of the safety-valve, and therefore burst its iron confines and dealt death and destruction all around. If the engineer is false in his statement to our reporter—that he tried the cocks and found plenty of water—it is more than probable that there was a deficiency of water in the boiler. It is more than probable, in the estimation of Inspector JAMESON, that the accident was due to the excessive accumulation of steam during the absence of the engineer.

Scenes and Incidents Narrated by Eye Witnesses.

Below will be found a number of statements from eye witnesses obtained by our special reporters, which contain many facts of thrilling interest: Capt. JAMES W. BRAISTED, Superintendent of the ferry, states that the *Westfield* was built about nine years ago, and that the engines were from the works of JAMES P. ALLAIRE. The boat was run regularly on the ferry during the week, and on Sundays was used as an extra boat, making the half-hour trip. He considered her in every way serviceable, and knew of no defect either in boat, boiler or machinery. He stated that the boat would be taken to the foot of Tenth-street, East River, when she will be placed at the disposal of the Coroner.

Officer WILLIAM J. COLBY, of the Park police, states that he was standing at the entrance to the ferry just before the explosion talking to the ferry-master, who remarked that there appeared to be very few passengers by the boat that day. Suddenly Mr. COLBY heard a dull, heavy noise, and immediately saw bodies and *debris* flying in the air from the front of the boat; followed by clouds of steam and smoke. He rushed to the boat and found her cabins filled with panic-stricken men, women and children, whom he assisted off the boat, and then, with others, devoted himself to rescuing the injured. On going toward the front part of the boat, he saw the river filled with men, women and children, and boats picking them up. He saw one boat with thirteen persons clinging to it, and all were brought safely ashore. He mentioned the names of Messrs. QUIGLEY and COLLINS, Battery boatmen, who were assiduous in their efforts to rescue those who were struggling in the water. He also states that MICHAEL DOOLING, a junk-shop keeper at the corner of Bridge and State streets, brought down his cart and carried seventeen of the wounded to the City Park Hospital and eleven to the First Precinct Station-house, laboring assiduously for their relief, and this, too, without expectation of reward. Officer GARDNER, of the First District Court, succeeded in recovering the body of a man which had been thrown into the water by the force of the explosion, and carried it to the First Precinct Station-house for identification.

Mr. HENRY ROBERTS, an attaché of the marine department of the Associated Press, was standing on the barge office dock just before the explosion. He noticed that the upper deck of the *Westfield* was crowded with people. Just as the boat was about to start, he heard an explosion, and saw the upper deck with its living burthen thrown into the air and then fall with a crash to the main deck, throwing about fifty persons into the water. Mr. ROBERTS immediately lowered a boat and assisted in rescuing the survivors. He picked up six women, one of whom had a nose blown off, and another had an arm broken. He is positive that at least twenty of those who were thrown into the water were drowned. He mentions as prominent among those who assisted in rescuing the parties in the water, JOHN CONNOLLY, JAMES CODY, and JAMES HOLLAND, Battery boatmen. As ROBERTS was pulling toward the shore, with his boat laden to the utmost, he saw a woman drown within a few feet of him, unable to save her, and heard the bubbling in the water as the last breath escaped from the bodies of those who had sunk to rise no more. Mr. ROBERTS says that a piece of the "jacket" of the boiler was thrown over his head, and struck on the Barge Office dock a few feet from where he was standing.

Mr. ROBERTS found a pocketbook on the dock after the explosion, which, upon examination, was found to contain a letter written by E. A. MOORE, of No. 628 Eighth-avenue, to Mr. GEO. LAW, recommending CHAS. CRAMER for employment. On the pocketbook was written "E. O. ERBEN, No. 798 Sixth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street," which may be the address of the owner of the book.

Officer GARDNER, of the First District Court; Dr. DANIEL McEWEN, and Mr. JOHN H. BETTS, of the Eastern Hotel, were at dinner at the time of the accident. They were looking toward the Battery and the ferry. Suddenly there came the sound of the explosion, a puff of steam, and the upheaval of fragments. At once they ran out on the dock. The deck had fallen in. The smoke-pipe was broken off, and a part of it was overboard. Settees, chairs, beams, splinters, boxes, &c., were in one mass of confusion. Drs. STAGER and JOEL D. PRICE were the first upon the scene. Soon after Dr. SHINE and the City Surgeon arrived.

Mr. BETTS, at the risk of his own life, took Mrs. MEANEY, of Essex-street, from under the boiler. The steam was then escaping, and the air was most stifling. Among the first rescued from the hull, was FRANK HAGGERTY, of No. 33 West Warren-street. He was a pitiable spectacle, being parboiled nearly over his entire person. The blisters covered his face and eyes, and rendered him entirely blind. Blood trickled from the bruises on his neck and ran over his garments, and his feet were sweltering in steam. Withal this he determined to go home unattended.

HENRY BARTELS, of No. 57 Beach-street, with his wife, was on board, and states that the only intimation there was of the accident was one great crash. Then all the upper decks were lifted in the air and thrown into the water. Mrs. BARTELS was entirely stripped of her clothes, badly bruised, but not burned. She was for a time unconscious, found herself upon a pile of floating boards, and was rescued by Boatman PATRICK O'CONNOR. Mr. BARTELS was fearfully scalded, but will live.

Mr. T. FITZSIMMONS, a soliciting agent of the Inman line of steam-ships, was on the Barge Office dock, fishing, at the time of the explosion. He says: The first idea I had of an accident was a buzzing sound, and the next instant a loud crash and limbs and wood being scattered in every direction. Previous to that my brother-in-law was sitting by the side of me, also fishing, but I had a few minutes previous sent him to the Eastern Hotel to get some fresh bait. When he left a young man named CONNOR took his line and was fishing with it when some part of the wreck struck him in the back and knocked him into the water. What has become of him I have not ascertained yet; at the same time I was struck in the side, and the moment I attempted to throw myself into the water, when one of the beams from the boat struck me on the hip and pinned me to the wharf. This beam weighs about one ton, and is 60 feet long and 18 inches square. The next moment I heard cries from all directions for help; at that moment the steam was scalding everybody around, and parts of the boat were flying in the every direction. The first victim I noticed in the water was a young lady almost smothered, her shawl having by some means got fixed around her head. I put out my hand and drew the shawl from off her head, when she clasped my hand and held fast until a spectator had fetched a ladder, and placed it in the water for her to climb up. She was overpowered with gratitude, and the first words she uttered on stepping on the dock were, "Thank God! I'm saved; this is awful." After this I shouted for the tug-boat *Rondout* to come to assist in saving the victims; he did not come in half as quick as he might have done, and he shouted to me and said, "How could I come in when the ferry-boat was in my way?" I am positive that if he had instantly come in he could have saved several sinking persons. I noticed a little yacht which was out in the river, make for the wharf, and on reaching there the men on board succeeded in rescuing one poor old lady from a watery grave. The boatmen, Messrs. QUIGLY & COLLINS, whose boats are always moored near the ferry, immediately manned all their fleet, and with the aid of volunteers succeeded in saving thirty or forty persons.

Just as the explosion occurred Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN, Health Officer of Brooklyn, was proceeding in a tug toward Quarantine. Seeing the accident he made for the Battery as rapidly as possible, and, after glancing at the scene of the disaster, hastened to the First Precinct Station-house, where he was apprised by Mr. T. P. CAREY, of the TIMES, of the full extent of the catastrophe, and informed that it was probable that his services as surgeon and aid from Brooklyn might be acceptable. Dr. COCHRAN at once made a tender of his services to the ambulance surgeon in charge, and offered to convey any number of the wounded, who could not be provided for at the hospital in the City Hall Park, to the Brooklyn shore by means of his tug-boat, and thence to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The Killed.

The following are the killed, as far as ascertained:

THOMAS MOFFETT.
MARTHA MOFFETT.
Two children of Mr. WARD, No. 158 Sackett-street, Brooklyn (drowned.)
MATTHEW MAHONEY, No. 70 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
JOHN BROWN, No. 54 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.
GEO. ELSASSER, No. 14 First-avenue.

The following are at the Morgue:

A young married woman, thirty-two years of age, with jet breast-pin, a black ring, and a gold ring with initials R. C. and two hearts.

A married woman, in child-birth, about forty-five years of age, dressed in black; a little boy, wearing black velvet pants and a pink bow.

A young man with mustache and goatee, has a handkerchief with L. N. marked upon it, appears to be a German, and is about thirty.

A woman about thirty-five, wearing a yellow dress with black spots, and an old-fashioned gold breast-pin, sharp features.

A girl eight or nine years old, dressed in white Marseilles; drowned.

A woman, twenty-eight years old, red hair; burned.

One of the bodies was recognized as MARC CHENEVIERE, residing in Clinton street, first house from Congress-street, Brooklyn.

A woman, with blue plaid dress, black gutta-percha bracelet.

A fine-looking man with mustache and whiskers, about forty; burned.

A woman about thirty, wearing a black dress.

A young man about twenty, black clothes; burned.

HENRY ——, a tailor, living at No. 12 Carmine-street.

In the dead-house one of the bodies recognized was that of MARY CAREY, age unknown, and residence No. 142 Waverley-place. She was recognized by her brother.

MARGARET C. WEST, a baby, horribly burnt, but recognized by her father. Residence No. 154 Sackett-street, Brooklyn.

T. RANDOLPH, Fireman No. 3,136, of Brooklyn.

—— McDONOUGH, a United States Recruiting Sergeant.

The Wounded.

The following is the list of wounded, as far as it is possible to ascertain. Many of them are injured fatally, and before this is read, some will have died. The great majority are now at the Bellevue Hospital, though some still remain at the Park Hospital, and others have been taken home by their friends. At the time of going to press it is impossible to designate the extent of injury each person has received, as the surgeons have not yet made a thorough examination:

ANTHONY GRAVELL, No. 426 Broome-street.
ANDREW COIL, No. 51 Monroe-street.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, No. 130 East Forty-fifth-street.
WM. HOLWELL, insensible, no address taken.
MICHAEL BARRETT, No. 100 Water-street.
PATRICK MANLEY, No. 21 Broome-street, fracture of the arm.
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Henry-street, Brooklyn.
Mrs. GROOM, Flatbush.
JOHN GROOM, son of preceding; nine months old.
Mrs. McCOLE, No. 551 West-street; female child of same.
MARY McCOLL, No. 551 West Thirty-fifth-street.
OTTO GREENOUGH, Jersey City.
EMMA GREENOUGH, Jersey City.
G. R. HOLMAN, Brooklyn.
J. O. MALLEY, No. 37 Jay-street, Brooklyn, (fatal.)
SARAH PHILIPS, No. 240 East Forty-fifth-street.
MATTIE HIGGINS, No. 216 Court-street, Brooklyn.
ANNIE KOHL, No. 27 Morris-street.
JANE O'NEAL and child of seven months. No. 34 Cherry-street.
FRED. FREIDHOFF, No. 151 Thompson-street.
Mrs. FREIDHOFF, Thompson-street.
ANNIE FREIDHOFF, No. 151 Thompson-street.
AMELIA FRIEDHOFF, No. 151 Thompson-street.
Mrs. UHLMAN, No. 18 Douglass-street, Brooklyn.
Mrs. CHENEVIERE, No. 246 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, (daughter of above.)
MARY CHENEVIERE, No. 246 Clinton-street, Brooklyn,) daughter of above.
WILLIAM STEINER, Woodbridge, N. J., (six years.)
MARY MURPHY, No. 18 Desbrosses-street.
JAMES D. CLARK, No. 121 East Twenty-sixth-street.
ELIZA RYDER, No. 329 Madison-street, (eight years old.)
Mr. and Mrs. CATCHEN, Jersey City.
MARTIN O'BRIEN, No. 49 Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Mrs. FINNELLY, No. 13 Essex-street. (Fatal.)
CATHERINE RIDDOCK, No. 133 Union-avenue, Williamsburg.
Mr. and Mrs. BARTELLE, No. 51 Beach-street.
C. W. CARPENTER, wife and child, of Harlem.
Mrs. BRICE, No. 98 Hudson-street, scalded in face and arms.
CHARLES OUGH, Woodbridge, N. J., eight years.
JOSEPH OUGH, Woodbridge, N. J., fourteen years.
A. DALTON, No. 10 Monroe-street.
DANIEL MAHONEY, No. 70 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
CHAS. SILVA, No. 82 Madison-street.
JOHN CONNER, Warren-street, Brooklyn.
ADAM COOPER, No. 17 Prince-street, Brooklyn.
HENRY KORN, Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.
HENRY STORMS, No. 634 Fifth-street.
T. BUNKLEY, No. 47 Essex-street.
MICHAEL REGAN, No. 21 Broome-street.
GEO. REVE, No. 102 Willett-street.
EVERET LANCING, No. 560 Broadway.
MONROE FREELAND, Clinton-street, New-York.
JESSIE M. GOULD and child, two years, No. 531 West Thirty-fifth-street.
Mrs. PETER DEMAY, No. 131 East Thirteenth-street.
JOHN O'CONOR, No. 13 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
LOUISE ELSASSER, No. 14 First-avenue.
LOUISE ELSASSER, daughter of above.
Mr. GEORGE ELSASSER, father of the above.
U. M. HOLLOWAY, Canal-street.
MARY PHILLIPS, No. 14 Pearl-street, New-York.
ALEX. THORNTON, No. 10 Monroe-street.
ALEX. GREENLAND, Water-street, near Scammel-street.
Mr. WARD, No. 158 Sackett-street, Brooklyn.
EDWARD DACY, No. 368 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
WM. HAMILTON, No. 128 South-street, Brooklyn.
JOHN MULCAHEY, No. 128 South-street, Brooklyn.
ISAIAH ABBOTT, Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
JAS. DALY, No. 558 Water-street.
W. DREIFUS, No. 11 Elm-street.
JOHN WATSON, Peekskill.
GEORGE STORSE, Staten Island, (colored, fatal.)
MARTIN REIDER, No. 329 Madison-street.
CHAS. COCHENDOFF, No. 316 West Sixteenth-street.
JOHN H. BROWN, No. 100 Spencer-street, Brooklyn.
HESTER PRINCE, No. 68 Hudson-street.
Mrs. FINLY, No. 13 Essex-street.
FRED. SMITH, No. 33 Cortlandt-street.
RALPH COLES, No. 267 Spring-street.
ANDREW NESMITH, No. 94 Vandam-street.
JAMES RISLEY, No. 239 Third-avenue.
M. CAKLIN, residence not taken.
AMELIA GREENER, Grand-street, Jersey City.
JOHANNA GERTRIE GREENERT, Grand-street, Jersey City.
HANNAH BROWN and ANN FIX, No. 54 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.
PATRICK FINEGAN, Staten Island, (fireman on steamer *Westfield*.)
JOHN BYRNE, No. 85 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
FRANCIS HAGGERTY, No. 85 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
CATHERINE CHANDLER, Clinton-street, near Cypress-street, Brooklyn.
CATHERINE ALLMAN, No. 11 Douglas-street, Brooklyn.
Capt. WM. BROADHURST, No. 176 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
ELIZABETH READER.
One man, insensible; name unknown.
One girl, insensible; taken from the water.
HENRY FISHER, aged sixteen, of No. 166 Wooster-street, badly scalded. Was taken to the Now-street Police Station, but there were so many there of the injured that he made his way home unaided. He is attended by his father, who is a physician.
MARGARET McCANN, twenty-five years of age, of No. 92 Christopher-street; badly scalded about the head, face and arm.
HANNAH BROWN, aged thirty-seven, and ANN FOX, aged twenty-eight, both of whom live at No. 54 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, were slightly scalded.
H. W. WILKS, a merchant, of Louisville, Ky., at the St. Nicholas Hotel; both hands badly scalded.
WM. BARTELS, butcher, Avenue C; scalded face and body; is at his house, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
FRANCIS E. CARROLL, Mayor of Syracuse, both hands scalded.
JACOB LEVI, Alderman Syracuse, dislocation left shoulder, left hand scalded.
WM. PHILLIPSON, Syracuse, internal injuries; not serious.
PHILIP ECKEL, Chief Engineer Fire Department, Syracuse, fracture of left arm, both hands badly scalded, contusion of head.
SAMUEL W. SHERLOCK, City Clerk, Syracuse, sprained ankle, injury to the leg.

All of these gentlemen are at the Grand Central Hotel, under charge of Dr. F. W. FISHER, and will all recover.

The Missing.

JOHN ALLMAN, No. 11 Douglass-street, Brooklyn.
PATRICK LANDERS, No. 59 Dean-street, Brooklyn.
MARTIN LANDERS (son of above.)
Mr. ALEXANDER CLARK, of No. 31 Park-row.

Deaths Late Last Night.

The following died in the hospital before midnight:

CHARLES OUCH, a child.
CHRISTINA OUCH, its mother. Both are from Staten Island.
AULEMAN, from Brooklyn.
FANNY RANDALL, lives in Sixth avenue.
MARGARET CAROLINE—a child.
JOHN GERRITY, of Brooklyn.
An unknown man.
An unknown woman.
An unknown man.
An unknown man.
An unknown man.

At a late hour last night, at her residence, No. 9 Cannon-street, JULIA RAYNER died.

CHARLES ELSESSER and LOUISA, his wife, at No. 74 First-avenue, and also two children, who died at the Park Hospital.

Resume.

Days must elapse before the full extent of this unparalleled disaster can be known. The dead at the Morgue increased with every hour. At midnight there were thirty-four bodies in the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, nine in the Morgue and one lady at her home, making a total at that hour of 44. The wounded were over 150 in number, of whom the majority will speedily recover, but very many will die, and some are momentarily expected to expire. Among the dead who have been recognized are:

MATILDA MOFFATT, 45, No. 454 Ninth-avenue.
JOHN J. BECK, 22, No. 302 Tenth-avenue.
JOHN J. JENK, Twenty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue.
John Johnson, No. 815 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
Nellie Groome, 5, Flatbush, Long Island.
Fanny Randall.
Christopher Hink.
—— Allman.
Sarah Phillip.
Mathew Maloney, No. 351 Warren-street, Brooklyn.
John Gerratty, No. 367 Warren-street, Brooklyn.

Owing to the fact that the wounded were being constantly removed from the Station-house to Park Hospital, and from thence to Bellevue Hospital, it was impossible to obtain exact details of casualties. The same difficulty attended the obtaining the number of the dead, who were removed from the places where they died to the dead-house and the Morgue, so that in many cases they were counted twice.

Coroner KEENAN has taken charge of all the bodies, and having given burial permits, will subsequently hold a general inquest. He has declared his intention to expend all the time necessary to rigidly and fully investigate the cause of the disaster.

The Excitement in Brooklyn.

The excitement yesterday afternoon throughout the City of Brooklyn over the explosion of the *Westfield* was of the most intense character. By 3 o'clock, the news, in the most exaggerated form, seemed to have been carried into every home, and the thousands who had friends absent on holiday excursions of any kind rushed either to the scene of the disaster for positive information, or to the Station-houses and telegraph stations for the latest information on the subject. At the Police Head-quarters about 6 o'clock there were certainly not fewer than two thousand people gathered clamoring for intelligence—old women wringing their hands, as if certain that their sons were among the dead, and young men waiting in despair for the announcement of the name of some absent friend. Each dispatch as it was received was duly communicated to the crowd, who continued to wax more and more impatient as the details of the horror were communicated to them. This state of things continued until after 8 o'clock, when all that could be learned upon the subject had been made public. At the ferries the scene presented was of a character but little less exciting. Hundreds who did not care to cross the river hung around the slips and interrogated every one who came from New-York concerning the subject; while at the houses of those who had been either killed or wounded, hundreds of nurses and sympathizers were assembled. This was especially the case in Warren-street, where MATHEW MOHONEY, a young man eighteen years of age, was carried home dead, and his brother, DANIEL MOHONEY, in a dying condition. They both appear to have been favorites around the locality, and coupled with the regret felt for them was the sorrow entertained for the parents, who were both persons well advanced in life. This feeling was heightened by the fact that the young men were the only children of their parents. The shock upon the old people was of so violent a character as to render them so utterly helpless that the care of the sons had to be assumed by the visitors. This, however, was but one out of many cases of a similar character. On Atlantic Smith and Douglass streets, where many of the sufferers resided, large crowds were assembled.

Most of the dead and wounded were, under the care of the New-York Police, taken to their homes in express-wagons. Those, however, who were without any one to care for them, were taken to the Long Island and City Hospitals.

The Excitement in Jersey City.

Jersey City was greatly excited yesterday afternoon and last evening over the news of the explosion. The newsboys drove a lively business in "extras," and those who had friends upon the ill-fated boat were wild with suspense. It was impossible to know how many among the killed and wounded had come from New-Jersey, although it was stated at the Hoboken and Jersey City Police Stations that numerous inquiries had been made by persons whose friends had gone to Staten Island for the day. The subject was uppermost in the public mind during the day and evening, and many were the knots of persons assembled in the streets canvassing the news.

OBITUARY.

John Slidell.

A cable telegram announces the death of JOHN SLIDELL, the Ex-Confederate Commissioner. The place or manner of his death is not given, though it is probable that the event occurred in the City of London, where he had resided for some years.

Mr. SLIDELL was in active politics for many years, but he first became prominent in the history of the United States in consequence of his arrest Nov. 8, 1861, with JAMES M. MASON, by Admiral CHARLES WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*, on board the steam-ship *Trent*, as Confederate Commissioners to France and England. The seizure of these gentlemen, now both dead, caused great excitement, as the British Government demanded their release, as the *Trent* was a British vessel. Mr. SEWARD, then Secretary of State, avoided the threatened collision with England by promptly ordering the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, at the same time making the act a precedent in international history against similar arrests by any nation in the future.

JOHN SLIDELL was born in New-York City in the year 1793, and, on reaching the age of manhood, removed to New-Orleans, where he adopted the practical profession of the bar, accumulating a handsome fortune in the course of twenty years' practice. He was appointed by President JACKSON United States District Attorney for the City of New-Orleans, and was frequently elected to the Legislature of Louisiana. He was a member of the House of Representatives during the years of 1843 to 1845. While a member of Congress, Mr. SLIDELL was selected by President POLK to act as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico. The circumstances imparted unusual importance to the mission. War was actually on the point of breaking out. TAYLOR was on the Rio Grande, and the American squadron lay off Vera Cruz. Previous to firing the first gun, however, the President was anxious to make one effort more to preserve peace, and the Mexican Government having intimated that a new Envoy from the United States would be received. Mr. SLIDELL was accredited. The mission did not achieve any useful purpose. After many and futile discussions, the Mexican Government refused to receive Mr. SLIDELL; and, after much strenuous exertion on the part of the latter to avert from Mexico the blow that was impending, he finally demanded his passports, and returned home. After Mr. SLIDELL's return home, his influence in his own State, and his Congressional reputation, enabled him to take a lead in Federal politics. President PIERCE, on assuming the direction of the Government, tendered to Mr. SLIDELL the post of United States Minister to Central America, but when Mr. SOULE vacated his seat in the Senate to fill the post of United States Minister to Madrid, Mr. SLIDELL was appointed to succeed him for the unexpired term; and at the close of the term he was re-elected for six years. He did not serve the next term, however, for when the rebellion broke out in the Southern States, he withdrew with other Confederate Senators. JEFFERSON DAVIS soon after appointed SLIDELL Minister to France, and he reached his post, as already stated, through the intervention of England. During the continuance of the late war he continued to act as agent and commissioner for the Confederate States and took a prominent part in procuring and equipping the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers. Since the close of the war Mr. SLIDELL made Europe his permanent residence, dropping during the past few years wholly into oblivion, his name being seldom mentioned or remembered. As one of the leading lights of the so-called Confederacy he now disappears, and will leave scarcely any trace in the history of this country.

The Times Complimented From the Pulpit.

Rev. DAVID GREGG, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Twenty-third-street, speaking of God's rule over men, yesterday, said: "Today we have a notable example. The providence of God is sweeping over our City by way of reform. The bulwarks behind which our officials have secured themselves in their high-handed theft are being rapidly removed. Two weeks ago they were rejoicing over their success, and forming new plans of wholesale robbery. The people all along, from the knowledge which they had of these men exalted to office through the influence of a godless Ring and by the suffrage of ignorant emigrants, suspected, nay, were confident that all was not well. But what could be done? No one could be found with sufficient manhood and influence who was willing to undertake for the public. The case looked hopeless; the party in power seemed to have closed the mouths of those who should speak with a price fraudently taken from the City coffers. The case looked, but it was not, hopeless. A champion from the Press came manfully to the task from which all shrunk. The TIMES began the reform with a courage never before witnessed on our Western Continent. No threats could intimidate, no bribe could buy. Preserving its integrity, it began the work, and what is the result? The culprits are exposed, their political fate is sealed, for the sentence of all who have read impartially the testimony the case is that of guilty. Even to the wicked there are adverse providences. This which we record today is one, and by it God bids fair to purge the positions of trust in our community as he purged the offices of the Church in the days of Aaron, the hero of our text. We give the instrumentality He has employed our hearty cheer and pray for its success.

The Tyne Crew.

The Tyne crew, who recently arrived at Halifax to participate in the forthcoming international regatta, bring with them two new shells, one of which, the *Queen Victoria*, was launched at Dunston-on-Tyne only two days before their departure. She was built by ROBERT JEWETT, the famous English constructor, is of red cedar, with white wood filling, and is shorter and lower in the water than the *England*, the companion-boat just completed for the same crew. The *Queen* is built for a smooth-water boat, and is regarded one of the finest and most artistic specimens ever produced. On the day before leaving, the crew, seated as follows, took a short trial spin with her on the Tyne: JAMES PERCY (bow); ROBERT CHAMBERS, No. 2; HENRY KELLY, No. 3; JAMES RENFORTH (stroke,) and so well have the crew, as thus arranged, fallen together that BRIGHT will be their spare man. The five oarsmen left Newcastle for Halifax on Wednesday, July 12, amid a great popular demonstration. Over 3,000 persons thronged the platform, and among the most enthusiastic were TAYLOR, MARTIN and WINSHIP, all of whom rowed with RENFORTH in the Lachine race last year.

MAYOR HALL SPEAKS.

What He Thinks of the Situation—The Secret Accounts for 1869 to be Published on Wednesday—What Our Chief Ruler Promises.

His Honor the Mayor of New-York, after the most indefatigable researches, was found on Saturday. An attaché of the TIMES accompanied Mr. HALL to this City on his return from witnessing the departure of a portion of his family for Europe in the Cunard steamer *Calabria*. His Honor was quite communicative, and alluded, with not a little pompous pride, to his own connection with journalism; and when the representative of the TIMES apologized for the annoyance which many public persons suffer from the practice of "interviewing," his Honor remarked that he was always most happy to receive members of the Press. No allusion was made to his mysterious disappearance after the publication of Controller CONNOLLY's secret accounts in the TIMES, or to the utter inability of the ablest representatives of the daily journals in the City to discover his Honor's whereabouts. After a few remarks on the general topics, the following conversation ensued:

REPORTER—Have you any objections to inform me, Sir, when the accounts of Controller CONNOLLY will be given to the public?

Mayor HALL—None whatever, Sir. The statement of expenditures for 1869 will be published on Tuesday or Wednesday at the furthest.

REPORTER—Will it show a clear statement, that is, give a satisfactory answer to the serious charges made by the TIMES against yourself and others?

Mayor HALL—As far as the charges made against myself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. TWEED and others personally are concerned, they do not affect us in the slightest. But we are concerned about the City credit, and it is only to contradict the unjust and false aspersions cast upon it by the TIMES that we have condescended to hasten the publication of a report that will beyond question vindicate Mr. CONNOLLY and those associated with him in the affairs of the Department of Finance, besides maintaining the good name of New-York City for economy and readiness to meet its debts.

REPORTER—But, Mr. HALL, you have only mentioned the accounts of one year. When are we to have those for 1868 and 1870?

Mayor HALL—Oh! You will have them in at least ten days. They would have been given before, and were actually in the hands of the printer, when I sent for the manuscript in order to make the statements fuller and more explicit. I shall now endeavor to make the report up to the 1st of July, 1871.

REPORTER—Will the statements which you say will be published in at least ten days be as conclusive as you say the report of 1869 will be?

Mayor HALL—Beyond a doubt; and will not only show the falsity of the charges made against Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. TWEED and myself, personally, but the petty vindictiveness of the TIMES. Hereafter a monthly statement, similar to the ordinary bank statements, of the condition of the City and County Treasury, is to be made. The first report will be made on the 1st of August for the preceding month, and I think the showing will be so creditable as to defy the unfavorable criticism of even the most violent partisan journals.

REPORTER—What effect do you think, Sir, the disgraceful affair of the 12th of July, followed by the TIMES exposures, will have upon the Democratic vote?

MAYOR HALL, (very blandly)—My dear Sir, you may rest assured that neither the one nor the other will exercise the slightest influence! The Democratic Party is too strong in this City to be demoralized by those pitiful events; besides the elections that will soon occur are for no very important offices. Still we are confident of carrying the State. We have the State now, and we are determined to keep it. By the time the election for Governor takes place the charges of corruption against us, even if there was anything in them, will all be forgotten.

REPORTER—It was rumored that your Honor would shortly sail for Europe.

MAYOR HALL—I have no idea of going to Europe, (defiantly.) I shall remain at my post, and let my enemies see that I am invulnerable to their malicious attacks.

After the delivery of the above resolve, his Honor excused himself, and speedily took his departure.

The Times' Attack on the City Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above head, the *World* comes out very strong this morning. So forcible is it in the language with which it opens, that it leads one to suppose that he is now to be treated to a complete refutation of your statements. Instead of this, what is the nature of our entertainment? We are simply shown a dismal picture of the condition in which the City will be when the tax-payers follow your advice, and refuse to pay up the taxes until a full examination has been made of the way in which the funds already levied have been employed. Every one has heard the exclamation, "God preserve me from my friends." I should think the Tammany leaders would most earnestly indorse this phrase at the present time. Every attempt by their organs to release them from their present unfortunate position renders that position only more untenable. Take this article in the *World* and analyze it for a moment. What is it that you advise the people to do? Simply to refuse to pay any more taxes until they are allowed to know in what manner the moneys they have already parted with have been expended. It is then clearly in the power of our Tammany magnates to receive, at a proper time, all money necessary to uphold the commercial honor of the City. They have merely to subject their public accounts to public inspection. Whether or not they can do this, without fear of the result, is not a question upon which I will now enter. I simply say, that should the citizens come to such a determination, and the authorities refuse to accede to the demands made upon them, they, and not the people, will be responsible for all the evils that arise.

The American people have once shed their blood freely enough to free themselves from British thraldom, and have recently shown their willingness to let that blood flow in order to uphold a cherished article of their constitution; are they then the people to stand so much in awe of a temporary pecuniary embarrassment that they will not make up their minds to endure this in order to liberate themselves from chains which bind tighter and lacerate more than any that ever before were forged for them? I say a temporary pecuniary embarrassment, for it surely would not last long. Should it come, those who were responsible for it would soon be hurled from their positions of power, and honest men—men in whom all could trust—would be found to replace them. Then all the money that was required to redeem the credit of the City would be abundantly forthcoming, and the commercial prosperity placed upon a basis far firmer and more substantial than it ever could be under the rule of men who could not allow the light of day to shine upon and illumine their transactions.

JOHN ESKOB.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1871.

Gubernatorial Prospects in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Transcript, July 26.

An outlook over the political field in this State, so far as aspirants for the Republican nomination for Governor are concerned, places Dr. LORING ahead, at present, of any prominent person named in connection with the selection by the dominant party of the Commonwealth. He has a general strength derived from having been mentioned for the place for several years, and waited so long that it is now or never with him. The adherents of Gen. BUTLER publicly say "Never," whatever may be their private sentiments. Gen. BUTLER's recent abandonment of his friends has not damaged him any in the estimation of the people. Dr. LORING could stand almost anything on entering a canvass for the Gubernatorial office, rather than the friendship of the Essex Representative. Add the Republicanism which voted fifty or sixty times for JEFF. DAVIS in 1860 to that which openly opposed the Administration of President LINCOLN for two or three years thereafter, and the sum total would sink the most buoyant personal prospects in Massachusetts. It is therefore well for Dr. LORING that he has only his own political sins to bear him down. He is evidently quite a favorite in the rural districts, and has been gaining in the good opinion of people not exclusively agricultural. This is owing to his admirable individual address, conjoined to the series of excellent addresses he has spoken from Cape Cod to Berkshire. If he secures the Republican nomination, it will show how much our citizens prize a first-class public speaker. But there are other candidates now somewhat in the background, whom the events of the canvass for the nomination will bring into the prominence that their ability and character deserve. There are two gentlemen suggested from Suffolk County, and either of them would grace the position so earnestly "sought" by Gen. BUTLER, whose chances are daily becoming smaller. Hon. A. H. RICE or Hon. HARVEY JEWELL would be acceptable nominees to Suffolk County. The former has friends constantly increasing in number. With him at the head of the Republican ticket, Boston would indorse the State and National Administrations by a majority of votes. He would strengthen the party in this section where circumstances have of late conspired to weaken it. In short the selection would be an eminently "fit" one in a party sense, beside rendering certain the election of a Governor that would honor the constituency elevating him to its chief magistracy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the purchase in New-York of a million dollars' worth of bonds each Wednesday, and the sale of one million dollars gold each, on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two millions each on the second and fourth Thursdays during the month of August, being five millions of bonds and seven millions of gold.

The ship *Allahabad*, from New-Castle, N. S. W., at San Francisco, reports having been boarded by some men from Pitcairn's Island, who say there are now seventy-five people on the island, the descendants of the mutineers of the ship *Bounty*. The people are plentifully provided with provisions, but greatly want clothing and boats.

ANDREW and CRAWFORD BARNES, brothers, of Mauton, were drowned off Bullock's Point, R. I., on Saturday afternoon, by the capsizing of their boat. Their families were in company on the shore in full view of the accident.

Gen. BUTLER has been again interviewed, and in reply to the question whether he would accept as final the decision of the Republican State Convention in case it should not nominate him for Governor, answered: "I have never contemplated such a contingency."

At the close of the championship shooting-match on Saturday, in Chicago, PAINE offered to shoot against BOGARDUS for $2,500 a side, the match to take place in Buffalo. A Chicago gentleman offered to make the match to shoot in Chicago, but PAINE refused.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the person who attended the reunion of the Soldiers of the Gulf, held in New-York, designating himself as Colonel J. E. WELLS, editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is an imposter; that no such person is known here.

While H. W. FULLER, Treasurer of the Woodlawn Cemetery, Boston, was counting money in his office on State-street on Saturday, two thieves entered, and while one attracted his attention the other stole $1,200. Both escaped.

A train of eight cars passed over the Valley Railroad from Saybrook to Hartford, Conn., and back, on Saturday, carrying the Railroad Commissioners, officers of the road and a number of invited guests.

The Lone Stars, of New-Orleans, the champions of Louisiana, defeated the Empires, of St. Louis, the champions of Missouri, yesterday, in St. Louis, by a score of 7 to 6.

The Madrid *Imparcial* says it is the intention of Minister GOMEZ to pay the interest on the Spanish national debt without reducing the war budget.

Many rumors are current in Havana regarding the surrender of prominent Cuban military and civil functionaries in the Central Department. Full information is expected today.

CHAS. BETZ, aged eleven years, son of GERHARDT BETZ, of Poughkeepsie, was accidentally drowned in the Hudson a day or two ago.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is refunding the cotton tax collected on rope and bagging known as the "tare," which amounts to about $3,000,000.

Funeral services were held yesterday in the old Brattle-street Church, Boston, previous to its demolition.

The japan-works of P. M. PALMGREENE, North Providence, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Supervisor DRUYER, of Ohio, who has been in Washington for several days, left last night for his home.

Nearly 100 witnesses have been examined by the Congressional Kuklux Committee, and the testimony makes several large volumes.

There has been no formal appointment of JULES FERRY as Minister of France to the United States.

The mail steamer which sails from San Francisco for China Aug. 1, is already full of freight.

An immense Republican meeting was held on Saturday night in San Francisco; the largest in that vicinity in many years.

Captain-General VALMASEDA is expected in Havana today.

The Huckleberry Pickers.

Says the Ellenville (Ulster County) *Press*: This berry, which is welcome to the table at this season of the year, in our vicinity is looked upon more as an article of trade than as an edible fruit. The granite sides and broad brow of the Shawangunk, so great a wilderness of crags and tangled bushes to most people, is a richer harvest for many than the broad acres of turf and meadow in the valley to the happy and contented possessors thereof. From Wurtsboro to Paltz Point at this time there is being gathered a more remunerative crop in the article of huckleberries than can be matched in the valley in any one variety of grain and vegetable. Thousands of bushels are ripening, from the eastern to the western base of the mountain, and a thousand busy hands are daily busy picking the fruit for the market, extending from Albany to Boston on the north, to New-York on the south, and Binghamton on the west. From $8,000 to $1,000 daily is being paid out by dealers along the mountain for berries, while hundreds of dollars' worth are carried by wagons to the adjoining towns for sale. At this point from fifty to one hundred bushels are being shipped by express each evening, and single families are making from $6 to $8 a day picking them. The pickers are not composed of any class or nationalities, but the German women and children largely predominate. At early dawn at the foot of the mountains, near Buttermilk Falls, may be seen groups of grown women of all ages, with large and small children hurrying up the mountain road and for the "Knee Breaker," on their way to "High Point," "Ice Cave," "Log House," and "Horse Shoe," after the little black treasures which serve to replenish many pocket-books, and pay many store bills, and often add to the already well begun account at the savings bank.

Base-Ball.

The following base-ball games are to be played this week: July 31—Active *vs.* Excelsior, Capitoline Grounds; July 31—Savannah *vs.* Eckford, Union Grounds; Aug. 1—Savannah *vs.* Atlantic, Capitoline Grounds; Aug. 2—Savannah *vs.* Excelsior, Capitoline Grounds; Aug. 3—Savannah *vs.* Star, Capitoline Grounds; Aug. 4—Savannah *vs.* Athletic, Capitoline Grounds.

How Many Little Sufferers are Wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint? And yet a remedy, sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years as a standard curative for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus and all Diseases of the Bowels, can be readily obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years.

Using, as well as Making and Selling an infringement upon my BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Be not deceived by the word "improvement." There is no improvement talked up that is not a direct imitation of my work put up in as cheap a manner as possible. My Alarm has had a practical experience of ten years, and never failed. Where it has one objection, any "improvement" yet presented will have ten when put into active use.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

ABBOT.—Fell asleep peacefully in Jesus, Sunday, July 30, 1871, at 4½ P. M., CLARISSA ABBOT, relict of the late Abijah Abbot, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Tremper, No. 229 East 124th-st., Harlem, Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M. The remains will be interred in Rye.

HEGEMAN.—On Friday, 28th inst., ALICE MATHILDE, only daughter of Wm. J. R. and Kate M. Hegeman, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Dover, N. J., on Monday, 31st inst., at 3 P. M.

HOMAN.—On Sunday, July 30, MARTHA L., wife of Charles Homan, in the 50th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

HOYT.—On Sunday, 30th inst., WALTER STANLEY, son of Henry A. and Mary W. Hoyt, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner 147th-st. and St. Ann's-av., North New-York, (Mott Haven,) Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

LEWIS.—At Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Friday, July 28, MARIA, wife of James Lewis, and daughter of Rainey Brown, aged 27 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 668 Warren-st., Brooklyn, (this day,) Monday, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McLEAN.—On Sunday, July 30, AMELIA C., youngest daughter of Neil and Kate McLean, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the school officers and teachers connected with the Eighteenth Ward Schools, and members of Clinton-Nor Willworth Lodge, No. 271 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 144 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 1 P. M.

MOASE.—At his residence, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, July 27, of congestion of the brain, Rev. CHARLES MOASE, aged 71 years.

Interment at Easton, Penn.

SHEEHAN.—On Saturday, 29th inst., at her late residence, No. 132 East 56th-st., MARY A., wife of Andrew Sheehan, aged 36 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, 31st inst., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

THOMSON.—On Sunday evening, 30th inst., GEORGE F. THOMSON.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

THWAITES.—On Sunday, July 30, at Elizabeth, N. J., WILLIAM HENRY THWAITES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58 years and 7 days.

Funeral services from Christ's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 2½ P. M.

VAN BEUREN.—On Friday, July 28, 1871, at her residence, ANNIE THERESSA CLOTILDE, wife of Henry S. Van Beuren and youngest daughter of James Kerrigan, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, July 31, at 10½ A. M., at Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WETMORE.—On Sunday, July 30, at Long Branch, of cholera infantum, HELEN, only child of Edmund and Helen H. Wetmore.

Funeral services from the residence of her grandparents, No. 321 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WILSON.—At Newark, N. J., on the 28th inst., WILLIAM D. WILSON, in the 52d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 803 High-st.

OBITUARY.

On the decease of Mrs. L. P. MORTON, at the residence of her husband, in Newport, a few days since, the *Church Journal* remarks:

So has ended a life full of hope, and brightening to largest promise just as it neared its close. So have ended, too, weary months of agonizing struggle with disease, holding out beguiling promises of recovery, only to quench them at last in rapid and fatal decline.

LUCY KIMBALL MORTON was one who, to the world's eye, had everything to live for, and who yet learned so thoroughly the lesson of the Master's severest discipline, that she could say, serenely, not long before her departure, "Now I can conceive of the love of God so filling my soul that death for me will have no terror." Naturally endowed with rare energy of character, possessing an executive ability vouchsafed to few women, with a cultivated intellect, warm sympathies, most engaging manners, and many charms of person and temperament, Mrs. MORTON filled no insignificant sphere, with a growing sense of the responsibility of her influence. By many to whom she was known only through the formal social intercourse of a great city, she was imperfectly appreciated, but those who were permitted to call her friend, early came to recognize the loyalty of her affections, and the warmth and earnestness of her Christian zeal. Confirmed during the ministry of Bishop COXE at Calvary Church, her attachment to the Church and its services grew and strengthened with every remaining year of her life, and speedily took practical and helpful shape. She offered herself freely for service among the poor, and her ready intelligence was ever devising new methods of benefiting them. It was when her thoughts were full of fresh plans for ministering to the wants of the ignorant and uncared-for, that, most unexpectedly to herself and others, she found herself restricted to the narrow limits of her sick chamber, and destined there to taste the sharp discipline of acute and long-protracted physical suffering. How she bore that discipline, those whose privilege it was to see her then, and to witness her sweet and uncomplaining patience, can best testify. For months she knew no other surroundings than her sick room, and when, as it seemed to those who loved her, she was about to emerge from her retirement, purified and ennobled by her sufferings, disease fastened itself upon her with renewed power, and slowly, but surely, her life ebbed away.

What her friends had hoped to see her do for her Lord and His Church by her life, they now reverently though tearfully discern that it was His will she should do by her death. That death has spoken, as no living lips could have done, of the uncertainty of the brightest hopes, and of the frail tenure with which human hands hold all that the world most prizes. But it has done more. It has taught those who loved her what Christ can do for those whose trust is stayed on Him—taught them how real are His promises, how rich His grace! That grace ripened this sufferer for His kingdom and then—called her to Himself.

Now that she has gone, those who were nearest to her discover daily new traces of its influences, in the testimonies to her loving thoughtfulness and large-hearted and discriminating charity, which rise up in quarters the most opposite and unexpected. St. Barnabas House, the Woman's Hospital, ignorant German children, the Industrial School of Grace parish, were only some of the many channels through which, secretly, and almost by stealth, as it were, her generous bounty flowed. Now, at last, her deeds are known, and "her works do follow her." May their memory comfort those whom her departure has so sorely bereaved, and quicken them to emulate her beautiful and blessed ministries! And may we and they rejoice to bless her Saviour's holy name "for the good examples of all those, His servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY AT LOW PRICES.—Dr. WAIT & SON, at their Dental Institute, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., inserts sets of teeth on gold at $40; platina, $30 to $45; best rubber, $15 to $20. Plugging splendidly done. Call and examine specimens and references. Extracting under pure, fresh gas at half the usual price.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

DO YOU WANT DIAMONDS, WATCHES or Jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $50. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

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POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Eleventh Assembly District will take place TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at No. 1,193 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

By order of
E. D. MORGAN, President.
THOS. C. ACTON, Vice-President.
MATHEW McDOUGAL, 2d Vice-President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

There was a grand celebration by triumphant Chicagoans, "happy and glorious," yesterday, in honor of the wedding of the Chicago and Illinois Rivers—*Othello* and *Desdemona*. There was a canal-boat excursion—which must have seemed like a dream of other days—of the city magnates, and all the power of the Press, distinguished strangers, and a stray Major-General or two, and many hundreds of the common people—that is, men worth not over half a million—all headed by his Honor the Mayor.

They say the going forth of the Doge of Venice to wed the Adriatic could never have been a circumstance to this excursion. There may have been more regal pomp and splendor on those old occasions, but nothing like the bounteous feeding of yesterday. There may have been a richer display of costumes, but nothing like the amount of liquor drunk. But alas! more guests had been invited to the wedding feast than there were means of transportation for! The greater number were obliged to stop at Lemont, a dozen miles from the point of celebration. After enduring a touch of the torture of Tantalus, they turned about and came homeward, yet emptier men.

So you see the enterprise of regenerating the Chicago River is a success—for of course they wouldn't celebrate a failure—and CHESEBROUGH, the bold engineer, (somebody, bad luck to him! tould me his name was MURPHY,) may take up the brave iteration of old GALILEO, "It moves!" The great deeps of mud and slime and unimaginable filth, the breeding-beds of miasms and death-fogs are being slowly broken up—are passing away. One can actually perceive a current in the river, at some points, and straws, after some moments of indecision, will show which way it runs. On Monday, washing-day, Lake Michigan really buckled down to her work, and did wonders in the cleansing line. We early drove down to see how far dilution and clarification had proceeded in the thick, black, torpid stream, more interested than though about to witness the annual miracle of Naples, the liquefaction of the blood of San Gennaro. We noticed first that the color of the water had changed from almost inky blackness to something of the tawny hue of the Tiber after a storm. Then looking steadily we perceived it moving sluggishly, sullenly, as though in obedience to an unusual, and imperative morning call—a call from the old father of waters himself.

They say there is great rejoicing among the millers and manufacturers along the river down by Joliet, at the increase of water, which even at this dry season sets all their wheels whirling. The change is not only a blessing to factories, but to olfactories. Their is an immense modification of the peculiar overpowering odor, which was like what a grand combination of the "thirty thousand distinct smells" of the City of Cologne would be—an odor that only last week sickened the air for half a mile on the leeward side, and for as far heavenward, probably, so that it would seem impossible a bird of delicate constitution could pass through it unharmed. Now this fearful exhalation is almost extinct, (no base pun intended,) and one can cross a bridge without thinking it necessary to fortify oneself, as *Hotspur's* "popinjay lord" did when he went on to the field of Holmdon, by sniffing at a "pouncet box."

Still all is not lovely for the enterprising citizens who planned and carried through this work. Not only are tax-payers grumbling, but canal navagators, angered by the temporary suspension of their commerce, are threatening to sue Chicago for damages. It is literally "a raging canal," with all those indignant grain merchants and valiant Captains.

If I have given a good deal of space to this river regeneration theme, it is because it does not seem to me a matter of mere local interest. With this city's unprecedented growth and vast increase of commerce, this river nuisance was becoming more and more intolerable and notorious. The fame of it went forth to the ends of the earth. The sailor arriving from foreign parts, snuffed it afar off; outward-bound, he crowded all sail to escape it.

I hear much of a place about twelve miles up the lake, called New-Chicago, late Calumet—where there are great chances for investments—where the fever of speculation prevails with other fevers; and there is an opening for undertakers of all sorts, portions of it lying as low as old Chicago, now so exalted, ever lay. But its harbor is said to be one of the very best on the lake, and I doubt not it will yet be a great business point. A friend of ours lately visited the prophetic spot, and found, among other elements of vitality, a thriving colony of musquitoes, uncommonly large and active. While conversing with an enthusiastic Irish settler, our friend remarked, shaking his handkerchief at a perfect cloud of the pests, and slapping his face right and left, the while, "you have mosquitoes here, though." "Well, Sir, there is a sthray one now and thin."

After this magnanimous admission, he went on, eloquently descanting on the beauty of the climate, on the healthiness and eligibility of the site of New-Chicago.

Last week I took a little trip to the northwest, as far as Elgin, to make a visit to the family of Hon. S. EASTMAN, our late Consul to Bristol. On this trip I had my first Summer prairie-views. All I had seen before were Winter pictures, of vast expanses of snow, or dull brown turf, inexpressibly monotonous. The land between Chicago and Elgin is rolling, and considerably varied by wood and water, richly productive and well cultivated.

To me there is something grand and more than princely in the long stretch and wide expanse of pasture and grain land, and in the absence of the usual petty boundaries that make a New-England landscape look like a child's dissected map, by comparison. But it is a hard country, this prairie country, for your Helmbolds and Hostetters; "for miles and mileses" not a rock, or stone wall, or a board fence, or a "coign of vantage" of any sort. They must pass on, and leave no sign. But we know well we shall meet them at the first stopping place. There is no "let" to the march of Buchu and Bitters. We may fondly fancy we have the great medicine man of the day, he for whom toil the arily-clad Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, driving his six *Patchens* at Long Branch in a magnificent chariot, with the excellent partner of his fortunes at his side, resplendent with diamonds and other Buchu-terie, but let us go forth in any direction, and we can only follow HELMBOLD. Take the wings of the morning, and flee to the uttermost parts of the earth, and HELMBOLD will be there before you. He is a greater traveler than the German *savant* the fair New-York lady confounded him with, when she came before the bronze bust in Central Park. The white bear of Labrador, the kangaroo of Australia, and the seal of Alaska know HELMBOLD. Well—all this fortune and fame being the simple result of business cleverness and dash, and the reward of virtuous advertising, let them increase, and keep on increasing, as long as the Hottentots and the board-fences hold out. I, at least, have no objection.

The approach to Elgin, on a bright day, is very pleasant and cheering. The Fox River, with its clear, sparkling water, and lovely green banks, and several very respectable hills, are rare and picturesque features. The whole town has an airy, cheery, well-to-do look—something of the aspect of a New-England town, with a new life let into it.

Mr. EASTMAN must have loved the Mother Country well, in spite of the ugly mood the old lady was in during the early part of his Consulship, for he has brought home with him many solid mementoes of his stay—hosts of pictures, some of them very valuable; books by the thousand, and massive mahogany furniture by the ton. It were annihilation to a sleeper to have the canopy of the bed in the large guest-chamber come down, but it never will come down. The whole house was to me charmingly suggestive of a refined and thoroughly comfortable English home.

Of course we visited the watch factory, the chief lion of Elgin, giving up an entire morning (and feeling that it was not half enough) to a delighted inspection of the works of the most beautiful and wonderful machinery I had ever seen. But I am not going to attempt a description of what has been so picturesquely and thoroughly described by that admirable journalist, the late ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. Still, I fancy I could do it, unmechanical and unexact as is the female brain, for never did mortal woman question mortal man for three mortal hours as I questioned the courteous Superintendent, whose hard lot it was to escort me about on that memorable day. I reduced him to such a state of exhaustion at last, that I am persuaded that, when all was over, stimulants had to be applied to him. Through his patient and luminous teaching, I know the watch-making process from the rough beginning to the polished ending. I believe I could put a watch together myself—after a fashion.

But, though the curious mechanism of steel, and brass, and gold and precious stones interested me, and the marvelous machines, that worked with something approaching to the power, the exactness and the solemn quietness of the laws of the Creator, interested me, I was still more interested in the human mechanism of trained hand and eye—in the human machines that mastered and directed all the others. I most enjoyed looking at the operatives—neat, cheerful, earnest and singularly intelligent-looking men and women, and, in contrasting them with operatives abroad, thanking God for the difference.

Having always at heart the woman question, and preaching everywhere the gospel of equal wages for equal labor, I dealt with my friend the Superintendent on the subject while going the rounds; and finding that the women, though well paid and apparently contented, were not as well paid as the men, I felt, as I always do, like stirring up sedition among my sisters. He said, that patient Superintendent, that the trouble was the girls would get married and quit work, just perhaps as they had become well trained and useful, and so were not as valuable and reliable operatives as men, with whom marriage made no difference, except to fix them more steadily in their places and at their work. To this I replied that if women had more avenues of labor opened to them, and were better paid, they would be less likely to marry—at least in a hurry. There would be an end among working women to the marriage of convenience—too often a frantic flop "out of the frying-pan into the fire." Finding in the engraving-room a woman of middle age, engaged in doing the same work precisely as the man beside her, I came down on the Superintendent with all the thunders of Steinway Hall; but he only smiled quietly—meekly, I thought—and seemed not to have the face to defend himself. He afterward admitted, however, that the ill-used lady in question was, by an exception to the general rule, paid exactly the same wages given to the male artists with whom she works, rivaling them in delicate graving.

I absolutely longed to linger in this bright, cheerful manufactory—so light that it seemed like a crystal palace of industry. Or, I wanted just to eat and sleep, and then go back and ask a few more questions. I absolutely returned with reluctance to my beloved Chicago, where they take no note of time. G. G.

A Good Word for Bret Harte.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier, July 29.

I do not propose to treat of him as a man, but as a poet, for it has been proved that the productions of the brain are not always the language of the heart. But I believe that a successful writer makes the heart the mentor of the brain, and we should be able to judge of his character by what he says in print. Taking, then, this view of the case, we see BRET HARTE as one of the most charming men of the age. Familiarly known as the "Heathen Chinee man," we observe him as an entirely original and facetious individual, and are rather surprised upon perusing his collection of poems to find the ludicrous so interwoven with the pathetic. So because one burst of Chinee has hit the popular vein, and has become a household quotation, it is no reason why we should admire only one side of his genius.

"And the same I am free to maintain."

He has won our enthusiasm by a dash of humor; he has gained our affection by his simple tales of truth, and he will keep our love by his hatred of falsity. All these ingredients does a poet need. BRET HARTE has learned the two secrets of writing; one to forget himself in pursuit of his subject; the other to use Saxon words, and just enough of them. BRET HARTE'S poetry is real solid prose. He has no silly vagaries; he does not soar to the top of a mountain and leave us there without a chance of getting down; he lays hold of human machinery with the bold hand of an engineer, and handles false pride with a satire as keen as a surgeon's knife.

He has given us three verses of "Fate," which are verses to learn and love, their poetry is so smooth, their sense so true. In the midst of a homely tale, he astonishes us by an exquisite idea, such as this in "Her Letter:"

"Of the moon that was quietly sleeping
On the hill, when the time came to go;
Of the few baby peaks that were peeping
From under their bed-clothes of snow."

The poem, "How are you, Sanitary?" it seems to me, can never die. There is in it such an extraordinary combination of smiles and tears from the contrast of the slang in the first verse:

"Phrases such as camps may teach,
Sabre cuts of Saxon speech,
Such as 'Bully!' 'Them's the peach!'
'Wade in, Sanitary!'"

to the glimpse of heaven in the last verse:

"The phantom flies,
Wrapped in battle clouds that rise;
But the brave, whose dying eyes
Vailed and visionary;
See the jasper gates swing wide,
See the parted throng outside,
Hears the voice to those who ride—
'Pass in, Sanitary.'"

But the poem of all poems to me is the story of old "John Burns." BRET HARTE deserves a vote of thanks from every lover of his country for immortalizing a man who has made himself one of God's heroes, but who is not much known among men. It is something for me to remember that when in Gettysburg, a few years ago, I shook JOHN BURNS' withered old hand, looked into his sturdy face, and heard his thrilling tale from his own firm lips. And as I read BRET HARTE'S description I see again his white hair and sparkling eyes. The hotel where we stopped was a stiff, old-fashioned concern, with straight-backed chairs and a landlord with courtly manners and a white neck-tie, overwhelming us with polite attentions and ministerial bows, the whole but an introduction to the quaint old town. A death-like stillness pervaded everything, and to have run across the street, or to have spoken above a whisper, would have seemed a thing impossible. And after the one-armed guide had taken us through the cemetery, and had led our Northern shoes upon sacred soil, yea, even upon the rough earth where our boys fell in the battle of right and wrong, we returned to the hotel; and the

"Only man who didn't back down
When the rebels rode thro' his native town,"

came in to show himself; and he was something to see, with the

"Bright blue coat with a rolling collar,
And large gilt buttons, size of a dollar,
With tails that the country folk called 'swaller.'"

He told his story simply, and as a matter of course, as nothing to boast of, but as the history of a duty that had to be performed:

"Quite old-fashioned and matter-of-fact,
Slow to argue, but quick to act;
That was the reason, some folks say,
He fought so well on that terrible day;"

and we saw, as some saw that day,

"In the antique vestments and long white hair,
The past of the nation in battle there."

One reason why these poems will live, is because they have caught the spirit of the age, and have made an individual stamp for themselves. "Which is why I remark," that BRET HARTE has not written his own epitaph, when he says of San Francisco:

"Yielding to the common lot,
Lie unrecorded and forgot."

NEW-HAVEN, 1871.

A Western Gil Blas—The Ardent Youth Elopes with an Aged Wife of Another Man.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.

"You have broken your promise," said a husband to a wife yesterday, in 'Squire RYAN'S office. "Never you mind," said the wife, "I can make another just as good." And we suppose she has ere this. HENRY GORSAGE arrived here yesterday, and with the assistance of Deputy-Marshal KELLY found his "better" half at the American House, housed and roomed with one HENRY LITZ, aged twenty years, two months and seven days. Mr. GORSAGE and the runaway wife are aged, the former fifty, the latter forty-five. The old man is a green and stupid specimen of humanity, entirely free from any marks of intellectuality. The parties have formerly resided at Wooster, Ohio. The old man is a carpenter by trade, and employed young LITZ as a workman. While so employed the young man engaged the affections of the ancient matron, and not long since succeeded in running away with her, though some of the spectators at the trial assert as their belief that the lady ran away with him. The opinion has a fair basis. The old man sold out his business for $500, and gave Mrs. GORSAGE half the "shekels." With these and the young man she started for the West, remained at Crestline over night, registered themselves as man and wife, (the young man says he slept on the floor,) and then came to Fort Wayne. The husband came on after them, was shown at the depot certain trunks, where no such trunks ought to be, came into the city, obtained a warrant, and, as we have stated, "astonished" the party at the American House. The trial was rich, rare and racy, the remarks of the woman were low and vulgar, and certainly not in tone with the garb she wore. When the young man was fined, the husband and wife paid the fine and costs and departed on their respective ways. The whole thing was of the coolest and most matter-of-fact character, none of the parties showing sufficient spunk to attack successfully a pinching-bug. The young man goes to Huntington; the remainder of the party return to their homes, where we hope they will remain, as such specimens of humanity are better off in any locality than the one in which you reside.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week ending with Saturday, July 29, auctions at the Exchange have been more frequent, and business more active, while the aggregate value of City real estate sold has been $156,000 as against the sum of $18,500 for the week previous, ending with Saturday, July 22. All the sales effected, however, have been made by Court orders in foreclosure, and the most important of these was that held on Monday, July 24, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, who on that day sold the valuable property known as Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-street, for $120,750—a property which, had it been offered in the Spring or Fall, probably nearly double the amount named would have been realized. Aside from the sales of City realty at the Exchange only one other of any description has been consummated during the week, namely, house and lot No. 82 Gouverneur-street, Brooklyn, sold for $9,525, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at the Exchange on Friday, July 28. In suburban property the market has been entirely inactive, and in the matter of private sales none of such interest as to demand a report have occurred.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week, as noted on Saturday, several quite important transactions are proposed, as will be seen by reference to the list appended. The auctions to take place are as follows, at which the property described will be offered:

Today, Monday, July 31, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of HOMER A. NELSON, Esq., referee, will sell at the Exchange, three full-sized building lots, located on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue, and also three lots on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, adjoining the above in the rear, together forming a plot of ground at present as well as prospectively of great value and very desirable. To-morrow, Tuesday, Aug. 1, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of a house and lot—the latter 20 by 80—on the west side of Third-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets; while at another similar sale, BENJAMIN P. TODD, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 36 Market-street, embracing a two-story and attic brick house, with lot 22 by 86, will be sold by D. M. SEAMAN. At a Sheriff's sale at the same place, unless adjourned, WILLIAM KENNELLY will dispose of property on the west side of Second-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, known as No. 219, comprising a lot 25.9 by 112.6, with a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house thereon. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will also, to-morrow, offer at the Exchange at public auction, to close estate interests, the following valuable Brooklyn property: Three lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Kent-avenue, between Park and Flushing avenues, known as Nos. 317, 319 and 321; also, four lots, each 25 by 103, directly in the rear of the above. On the property a number of buildings are already erected.

At East Orange, N. J., to-morrow, on the ground at 12½ P. M., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will conduct a sale of special interest, offering by order of JULIUS MOLTER, Esq., a desirable country residence, together with fifty-one choice villa plots. The property is distant from the City fifty-three minutes, and in communication therewith by twenty-four trains daily via the Morris and Essex Railroad. The plots to be sold are well located, fronting on wide avenues and within a short distance of the railway station. Special train for auction at 11 A. M. from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, per ferry, for which tickets can be procured of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

On Thursday, Aug. 3, JAMES M. MILLER will sell at the Exchange, by order of the executors of THOMAS MONAGHAN, deceased, the premises No. 807 Sixth-street, north side, between Lewis-street and Avenue D, embracing a lot, 25 by 90.10, with a four-story frame store and dwelling, 21 by 36, in front, and a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 25, on the rear thereof. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will also, at the same place, on the same day, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, offer for sale a farm of twenty-one acres, with the buildings thereon, located at Northfield, in Richmond County, this State.

On Thursday, also, the most important transaction of the week and the most attractive suburban auction thus far of the season, will be consummated by JOHNSON & MILLER, viz.: the sale of 175 acres of land, forming the estate known as the "Col. A. M. WOOD farm," located at Ingleside, Queens County, near Jamaica, Long Island, and sold by order of executors. The property is all eligibly situated, already improved, and easy of access to New-York, being only thirty minutes distant from Hunter's Point, by rail. It also lies directly on the line of STEWART'S new projected railway, now approaching completion. The sale is announced as positive, and the terms, as advertised, are liberal, so that, as a matter of investment with a view to future profit, the opportunity presented is an unusually good one. The land will be offered in villa plots of from two to nine acres each in extent. Special train on day of sale at 11 o'clock, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries. Free tickets, maps of property, and other information, can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The auctions above referred to are all of interest thus far made public, but should others be projected they will receive due attention.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—FOR SALE—A GREAT bargain, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, handsomely furnished throughout, in complete order, on 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

SIX CENTRAL PARK LOTS TO BE sold by order of the Supreme Court, MONDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, with finished buildings.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. Modern brick house, No. 207 Congress-st., near Clinton; owner resides South; will sell very low, with immediate possession.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—WARD & OGDEN are now arranging their Fall list of dwellings to let, and would request all parties who contemplate renting their premises for the Winter, or longer, to leave with them a full description of the same, in order to obtain responsible and respectable tenants, an extensive list of which they keep at their office.

N. B.—No brokerage charged, unless a satisfactory tenant is obtained. Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-sq.

TO LET FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEAson, or for a term of years, a furnished cottage, with stable and grounds, at Pelham, Westchester County, only one and a quarter hours from New-York by boat or rail. Location perfectly healthy; house commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; good fishing, boating, &c.; fine shade. For further particulars apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, or Broadway, corner of 44th-st.

TO RENT. FURNISHED—BROWN-stone house on Madison-av., near 42d-st., to a private family.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

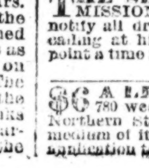
WANTED—HUDSON RIVER AND WESTchester County property. Owners wishing to dispose of their country places or farms will do well to address the undersigned, giving particulars, with price, terms of sale, &c. GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st., New-York, or Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 780 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT EXECUTORS' SALE.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1871.

THE MAGNIFICENT ESTATE OF 175 ACRES, KNOWN AS THE COL. A. M. WOOD FARM, AT

Ingleside, Queens, near Jamaica,

In parcels of from two to nine acres, two dwellings, &c. Greatest chance ever offered for speculation. Stewart's Garden City Railroad runs through property only half distance to Hempstead. Free excursion Train. Great Long Island Clam Bake. Grafulla's Band. Two-thirds on mortgage for three years. Free tickets.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1871,
At 12¼ P. M., on the premises.
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF JULIUS MOLTER, ESQ., OF A
SPACIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING,
WITH 1¼ ACRES OF GROUND AND
51 WELL LOCATED VILLA PLOTS,
All of which contain fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, at
EAST ORANGE, N. J.,
50 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
BY THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
24 TRAINS DAILY.

2½ miles from the City of Newark by Park-av.

This property is handsomely located on Prospect-st. and Orange-av., four minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths of a mile from Brick Church Station.

Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale. Money will be advanced on liberal terms to those who intend to commence building at once.

Special train will leave the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

For maps and railroad passes apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 285, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office thereof, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 3d day of August, 1871. WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.
Dated July 26, 1871.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
The partnership heretofore existing between MILLER, LUTHER & CO., at No. 181 Washington-st. and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE J. MILLER retiring, L. M. LUTHER assuming all debts and liabilities of the late concern.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
GEORGE J. MILLER.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER.
GEORGE F. BOWNE.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. M. LUTHER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, &c., at No. 181 Washington and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER.
GEORGE F. BOWNE.
CHAUNCEY L. ARMSTRONG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of A. RANSCH & CO., was dissolved this day by mutual consent, the firm-name only to be used in settlement of its affairs.
AUGUST RANSCH.
W. L. TINKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Boot and Shoe Business under the firm name of Ransch & Tinker.
AUGUST RANSCH.
FRANK L. TINKER.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.
The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.
BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES.
NEW YORK, July 17, 1871. WM. H. CASWELL.

NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.
The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account. E. W. CORLIES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture-tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles; elegant designs black marble, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch warerooms No. 413 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, now original designs; cheapest in City.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HOTEL MEN AND PHYSICIANS.
A splendid mineral spring property, having distinct and separate hotel buildings, furnished, one of which is admirably adapted for a health institution, a frontage on a beautiful river of 300 feet width affording acquatic with other recreations, and mineral waters of extraordinary medicinal virtue, is offered for sale at a great bargain. A modern house in New-York or Brooklyn will be taken in part payment.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A PARTNER WITH $10,000 WANTED to extend an already well-established and paying manufacturing business; best references given and required; business can be investigated. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 177 Times Office.

PENS.

IMPROVED SELF-SUPPLYING PENHOLDER, gold-mounted, sent by mail for $1 50; with Gold Pen, $2 50. Send stamp for circular.
G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.—THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., on the premises, ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, (by order of Mr. H. T. Helmbold,) of choice and valuable property at LONG BRANCH, N. J., comprising sixteen stores and dwellings, well let; the large and commodious hotel favorably known as "The Clarendon," and seventeen acres of choice land adjoining the "Continental Hotel" and station, and fronting on the railroad, Beach Drive and the ocean, suitable for hotels, cottages and business purposes. This property is among the most desirable and valuable at the Branch, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder either in one parcel or the stores and building lots sold separately or together, as may be determined on day of sale, each purchaser having privilege of sea front. Terms, ten per cent cash on day of sale; $35,000 within thirty days, and the remainder may remain on bond and mortgage. If sold separately, one-third cash, balance on mortgage for two years. For maps and particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.,
Or to H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation," The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page 252, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property rights, interest estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

The above sale postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 1, *when the sale will be positive*, for cash, on the day of sale, payable in Treasury or National Bank notes, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the money must be deposited, to the credit of the trustee to the mortgage, by 3 o'clock P. M. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers the following morning, at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,
JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 31, at 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 10 East River.
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
4,000 boxes fresh MENTON LEMONS.
Cargo bark *Fury*, from Menton.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 45 HORSE-POWER ENGINE, 36x15, built at Matteawan, first-class in every respect, and in splendid working order; also, two locomotive boilers, 29 feet 8 by 3 feet 2, flue 16 inches in diameter—price, $2,000 cash; engine can be seen in operation; reason for selling, power not sufficient for work required. Inquire of the LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING CO., 89 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.
Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE. —Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A REtired teacher, having large experience in fitting boys for college, will receive two or three private pupils for two hours each day. Address J. S. P., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

NEW CLASS, AUG. 1, IN MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY, at Packard's College. Circulars at No. 34 Park-row, Room No. 25.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY IS SEEKING AN engagement as governess in a family to teach French, German, English, Russian, music and drawing. Address by letter Mentdes' Brewery, 87th-st. and 4th-av.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.—THE PREMISES NO. 139 West 43d-st. were broken open and robbed, on Friday morning, 28th inst., of black and colored silk dresses, black velvet cloaks and sacks trimmed with thread and guipure laces; also children's dresses, large fur cape, muff, collar and cap; half dozen silver spoons, marked "R. J. A." Above reward, and no questions asked, or in proportion to what is returned, will be paid by G. H. SANFORD, No. 553 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXcellent, neat servants, one as good cook, or cook and laundress; is a splendid washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will go in the country; Germans, and Protestants; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 42 Court-street, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; very kind and obliging; expert seamstress and dress-maker; cut and fit; operate on machines; will do chamber-work and waiting; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress and take care of growing children, or to do some chamber-work; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock at fancy store, No. 151 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups and jellies, and is a good baker; either City or country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 28th-st., first-floor, back-room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, WASHing and ironing, or assist in washing and ironing, by a very respectable woman; good cook and baker, good washer and ironer; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable, and a good cook; excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; also, French cooking; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; willing to do washing and ironing in a private family; is a first-rate baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at her former employer's for two days, No. 122 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant woman; very respectable, and an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work done in the neatest manner; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of reference; City or country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestants and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls, American, English, German, French, Irish, Scotch, &c.

ATTENTION, GIRLS!
EXCELLENT PLACES READY THIS DAY
FOR ALL SERVANTS,
AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, A situation; can take an infant from its birth; has great experience in grown children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., employers can be promptly suited with capable and reliable Catholic and Protestant servants, both male and female; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; either City or country; understands all kinds of cooking; good City references. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook. Call or address 254 West 30th-st., three doors from 8th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored help for the City should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family or with a Doctor, to drive and take care of horses and make himself generally useful. City or country. Good references. Address SCHAFFNER, No. 130 Canal-st., in care of Periel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment as groom and coachman; perfectly understands his business; only low wages required; very good reference. Address C. M., box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; understands his business; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; he would like to go to the country; City reference. No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant man, lately landed, a situation as coachman, groom, or useful man; thoroughly understands rearing poultry and the care of horses. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STRICTly honest and sober man, a situation as groom; can furnish unquestionable references; can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged, first-class butler; has been accustomed to the best of families, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

TO STEREOTYPERS—WANTED, A situation by a married man, used to stereotyping by the papier mache process; can do the moulding and finishing complete. Address J. G. D., No. 10 Willard-st., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE FOURTH UNITED States Infantry Band, stationed at Frankfort, Ky., two first-class clarionet players. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH NEVOTTI, at Kingsland's, No. 422 Broome-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WILLing to help in chamber-work and able to dress hair. Apply at No. 75 5th-av. Monday morning, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work in a small family; the right kind of girl will find a good home. Apply at No. 962 2d-av., corner of 51st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN a shoe-store; must come well recommended. Address L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'
CRUSHED COFFEE,
JAVA QUALITY.
A pure and healthy beverage, prepared from different kinds of Coffee.
Put up in 1 & 2 Pound Packages,
Also 25 & 60 lb. Decorated Tin Cannisters.
WHOLESALE PRICE 23 CENTS PER POUND.
SEND FOR A PACKAGE. IT WILL SELL ITSELF and BRING YOU OTHER TRADE
233, 235 & 237 Washington St. New-York.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of July, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY T. BRAGG, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL F. STORMS and GEORGE E. BORELAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, Samuel F. Storms and George E. Boreland, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1871.
MORITZ MAHLER, Assignee,
jy24-law3wM* No. 31 Prince-st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NEW LAMP CHIMNEY COMPANY, bankrupt.—Auction sale of debts, by order of the assignee in bankruptcy, on Monday, the 31st day of July, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to close the bankrupt's estate.
Schedules of the debts can be obtained of the assignee. The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above claims. They appear on the books of the estate, and the purchaser may get from said books, within three days, all the evidence which the assignee has. JAMES KERR, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Siberia, Tuesday, Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..........$130, gold. | Cabin..........$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold. | Second cabin.... 80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.......... 150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets.......... $150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5 | Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2
Anglia......Sat., Aug. 12 | Dacian......Wed., Aug. 9
Australia......Sat., Aug. 19 | Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16
Brittania......Sat., Aug. 26 | Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 23

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75 | Steerage..........$30
To London.......... 80 | To London.......... 35
To Paris.......... 90 | To Paris.......... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.........DAURE........Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——..........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

BIENVILLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON..........Aug. 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 17

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of **one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres** of the most valuable **Lumber Lands in Michigan**, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND EQUIPMENT

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

For sale by A. L. HATCH, Financial Agent of the Company, No. 32 Pine-st.

$500,000 CHOICE BONDS

Of Towns, Counties, Cities and School Districts, paying Ten and Twelve per Cent. Interest.

For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO.

NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY.

Also,

200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.,

For sale by **O. E. WOOD,** No. 23 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

The coupons of the bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

JOSEPH BROWN, President.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

IN GOLD,

AT

FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS

BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD

on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870..........	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property..........	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan..........	$5,481,662 00
Total value..........	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876..........		$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.		
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for..........		600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $283,478 34.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.		
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for..........		300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.		
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to.......		1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn..........	$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand..........	325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say....		235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence, with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY,
} Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.

The surest and most remunerative of bond investments. Also, other safe and desirable securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871. ASHBEL GREEN, President.

LOST—DIVIDEND CHECK OF HARLEM Railroad Company to order of H. Livingston Rogers, for $400. Payment has been stopped by H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS, No. 39 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

SIX PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE

WARE RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

DUE 1890.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Interest payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. Issue of bonds limited to $15,000 per mile of completed Road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to William Hyde, Esq., President Ware National Bank, and Hon. William Mixter, of Boston, Trustees, and covering every description of property the Company now own or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

Fifteen and a half miles of the Road already completed and in operation, and earning a revenue over and above operating expenses and interest on its proportion of the bonds.

The line is a valley line, with fourteen stations, reaching every available manufacturing point from Palmer to Winchendon, a distance of forty-eight and a half miles, connecting with the Boston and Albany and New-London Northern Railroad at Palmer; with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad (Tunnel line) at Baldwinsville, and with the Cheshire and Monadnock Railroad at Winchendon, with over 300 miles of northern and north-eastern connections.

THESE BONDS HAVE AN ADDITIONAL SECURITY FROM THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH PROHIBIT THE ISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS BEYOND AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK ACTUALLY PAID IN.

The total issue of bonds.......... $750,000
The total issue of stock.......... 1,000,000

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been purchased by capitalists along the line. After thorough investigation, we recommend these bonds to investors as both safe and profitable.

Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

We are now offering these bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

MAY & KING,

NO. 1 NEW-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears.

CHARLES L. FROST, Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

$50,000 NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, interest payable in New-York, $1,000 each.

The Bonds will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at a large reduction below the subscription price of the Company, which is 90 and accrued interest, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 43 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 BROADWAY, July 18, 1871.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

FRED. SCHUCHARDT, SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
ADRAIN ISELIN, ALEXR. M. AGNEW,
EDW. BURCKHARDT, R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, WM. H. GEBHARD,
WM. BLOODGOOD, ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WM. F. CARY, JR., JOHN D. BREZ,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES, JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER, RICH. M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON, E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSIAH H. BURTON, ALEXR. N. GUNN,
JAQUES GUEDIN, WILLIAM MERTENS,
HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Vice-President. J. R. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Carriages, harness, every seasonable style, at greatly reduced prices; light Victoria, six-seat phaeton, platform basket phaeton, at very low prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT top and open road buggies, all styles, new and second-hand, at $100 each less than the usual prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE.—Eight years old, forty-five inches high; warranted sound and kind; free from vice or tricks; can be used by a child five years old. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

SADDLE MARE—ONE OF THE FINEST Kentucky mares in the City, suitable for lady or gentleman; trots in harness, single or double. Apply at private stable, No. 115 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen at No. 537 West 28th-st.

A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS, 15¾ hands; fast traveler; sound, kind, gentle for lady to drive; $150; must be sold this day. No. 418 8th-av., corner 31st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 123 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.—Neatly furnished rooms, without board; family private; gas, bath, &c.; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River Terrace. References required.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER COTTAGE, OPPOSITE THE depot, Long Branch, N. J. C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor. First-class transient board, $3 per day.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD near the Heath House. Address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUDSON, nearly opposite Catskill on the Hudson River, and in sight of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts; entire second floor, five rooms, with modern conveniences; ready 17th of August; no other boarders. For particulars, address P. O. Box No. 25, Hudson, N. Y. New-York City references given if required.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS AND pine groves, retired, quiet, walks and drives unsurpassed; terms moderate. Call on L. DUDLEY, at the Stuyvesant House, No. 759 Broadway, and see photograph and plan of buildings.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. F. FROST, A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MONEY DEPOSITED JULY 29, 30 AND 31, DRAWS INTEREST FROM AUG. 1.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge. Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES NOT REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of FOUR PER CENT.

Drafts on Europe sold.

TRUSTEES.

ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS.

MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.

ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.

JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Mutual Benefit Savings Bank,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (four per cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

One dollar will commence an account.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of each month.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

ASSETS..........................$7,829,751 05

Money deposited now will bear interest from Aug. 1, at the rate of six per cent. Interest is computed on the 1st day of January and July only, on the amount then in bank, for the number of calendar months the same has remained on deposit. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM MILES, President.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1; ASSETS, $2,473,303 05; SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER ! !

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.

The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.

RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO ONLY $100; a Steinway piano, seven octave, overstrung bass; carved legs; every improvement; great sacrifice for cash.

J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST 12 NIGHTS OF

E L F I E

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. STARTLING TABLEAUX.

POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THIS GREAT SUCCESS MUST BE WITHDRAWN in consequence of the FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS THEATRE of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and HER NEW COMPANY. MONDAY, AUG. 14.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Production of the great moral drama entitled TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

Special engagement for the matinee performances of the JOHN L. HALL BURLESQUE TROUPE, who will make their first appearance in Byron's burlesque of LA SOMNAMBULA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.

THEODORE THOMAS And his unrivaled Orchestra,

THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK AUGUST MEETING, Commencing TUESDAY, Aug. 1, and continuing five days.

Steamers JESSE HOYT and PLYMOUTH ROCK leave New-York at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.; returning connect at Sandy Hook with trains leaving immediately after the races, landing passengers in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare from Long Branch to the course and return, by New-Jersey Southern Railroad, twenty-five cents. WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, free of tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Aug. 1, upon the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

ZENO SECOR, President.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of (2½) Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st instant, and opened Aug. 2.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st August next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 28th inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (FORMERLY UNION PACIFIC, E. D.)—The Coupons due Aug. 1, proximo, from Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

THIRD WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS.

JOHNNY ALLEN,

The popular comedian and Dutch character actor.

EVERY EVENING AS SCHNEIDER,

In McClosky's great drama of SCHNEIDER, OR DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

Matinee SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIRD WEEK OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON As JOE FERRIS THE FERRIT, In the sensational drama entitled ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Supported by a powerful cast.

Across the Continent Matinee, Saturday at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LOTTA.

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 14, with LOTTA, in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 25, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 27th..11:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 26th. 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th....12:00 M.	Thursday, 27th. 3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th... 1:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th...... 4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 30th.... 6:30 A. M.	Saturday, 29th... 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 30th.... 6:30 P. M.	Sunday, 30th.... 3:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st.... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st..... 6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 24th.... 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th.... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th.... 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th.... 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 26th 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th... 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 27th. 9:30 A. M.
Friday, 28th...... 4:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th.. 6:00 A. M.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—Regular Harlem boats, SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE, will make hourly and half-hourly trips, leaving Harlem at 8 A. M. and Peck-slip at 9 A. M.; last boat leaves Harlem at 7 P. M., landing at 11th-st. each way. Fare on Sunday 15 cents. This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7 to A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:20; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:20; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:30 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

The Stormy Scenes in the British Parliament.

Abolition of Purchase in the British Army—Important Declarations of Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone—Mr. Disraeli's Protest—An Exciting Debate.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool on July 20 and Queenstown on July 21, reached this port yesterday, with tidings fresher by three days than those gotten Friday night by the *Donau*. By telegraphic wire via Cork, a pretty full summary of the proceedings in the Houses of Parliament on July 20, when the announcement was made that the Queen had solved the purchase problem by canceling the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army was made. The report in question follows:

EARL GRANVILLE'S REMARKS.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE rose and said that their lordships were doubtless aware of the course which the Government had in another place announced they would take with respect to the question of purchase, and, although no question had been addressed to him, he thought that it would be most respectful to their lordships if he made a short statement. His noble friend, the Under-Secretary for War, in his remarkable and able speech on the second reading of the Army Regulation bill, gave a very clear history of the purchase system, especially with respect to illegal practice, which was generally known to exist over regulation prices. He pointed out what had been the recommendation of the Royal Commissions, and particularly referred to the report of the Select Committee of 1870, which stated that it was impossible to prevent the illegal practice of over regulation prices being sanctioned. His noble friend also quoted the opinion of the right honorable gentleman (Sir GEORGE GREY), who spoke with singular authority, as the Chairman of that Select Committee, and who urged that it was the bounden duty of her Majesty's Government to declare that they would not continue what was known to be illegal, and also to take every means in their power to prevent such practice. That statement, made with so much authority, was not even questioned in the House of Commons, and it was only indirectly alluded to in the debate in this House. His noble colleague in the Government also spoke to this effect, and Earl GRANVILLE, in closing the debate, pointed out that the main effect of the bill was to enable the Government to give a real and liberal compensation to the officers, and that it was not necessary to come to Parliament to put an end to the system of purchase, but that it was desirable to give parliamentary authority, so that pecuniary compensation should be given to them. He was particularly careful to avoid any phrase which might be construed into the appearance of a threat, but he was obliged to state that Her Majesty's Government would not connive any longer at this illegal practice, but that, although doing this they would strive by every means in their power to insure a just and liberal treatment of the officers who would be affected by the change. Notwithstanding this, their lordships had passed the resolution with which they were so well acquainted, and the Government had to consider both what it was their bounden duty to do under these circumstances, and also, with respect to the enormous inconvenience which would be entailed on the officers of the army if the question was thus left in a state of doubt and uncertainty, and the result was, that they had felt it to be their duty to advise her Majesty to make use of the Royal prerogative, which their could be no question was in this matter but in the exercise of that discretion which is conferred upon the Crown by Parliamentary enactment, and acting on that advice, Her Majesty has been this day graciously pleased to sign the royal warrant canceling the regulation prices of purchase in exchange for commissions in the army. He further stated that Her Majesty still wished to do everything to meet the just demands of the officers, and they looked to the public spirit and sense of justice of their Lordships to co-operate with them in so doing. The resolution which had been passed by their Lordships was, and, as he hoped, intentionally, vague, declaring that they were unwilling to pass the Army Regulation Bill until certain things were done; but he thought no one would deny that the whole tone of the debate and the vote to which they came was influenced by an unwillingness to agree to the abolition of purchase; but by purchase having now been abolished by means perfectly constitutional, he trusted that their Lordships, being now freed from any responsibility with respect to that matter, would, under these altered circumstances, co-operate with the Government, and consent to proceed with the bill. His lordship further pointed out that they could not constitutionally meddle with it, except for the purpose of rejecting it; but, on the second clause, which would provide legal indemnity for the officers, the Government would be willing to adopt any suggestions of their lordships. He therefore hoped that the House would avoid taking any responsibility for an act which now rested with the House of Commons, but would take a calm and conciliatory view of the question in a manner most favorable to the interests of the officers.

WORDS OF PROTEST.

The Duke of RICHMOND was not aware that the honorable Earl was about to make any statement. He understood that Her Majesty had that day signed the royal warrant abolishing the system of purchase, but the resolution which had been carried was that their Lordships were unwilling that the question of abolition of purchase should be considered until the Government had brought in a more complete and comprehensive scheme. Purchase having been abolished, he was not aware that the Government intended to bring in this scheme; and he could not see what remained for their Lordships to do, they having been taken by surprise. He spoke with reserve of the right to take further consideration. The bill, which was to be again brought before them, would be the same bill with the exception of the purchase, and contains the same provisions which they had already condemned as insufficient. The Earl of FAVERSHAM protested against the course adopted by the Government. In reply to the noble Lord, Earl GRANVILLE stated that he would explain what security there was for the payment of the regulation prices on the second reading. He also stated that the other regulations with respect to retirement and pensions would go on just the same.

House of Commons.

Sir G. GREY asked whether the House of Commons having sanctioned the proposal of the Government for the indemnification of officers on the abolition of purchase in the army, they intended to take measures to prevent the future violation of the law involved in the continued payment of one regulation price for commissions.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was received with cheers, said the attention of the Government had been especially directed to the question. It was a case in which there was now officially known to prevail systematic and habitual violations of the law, and the Government consider that such a case stood in a category totally different from one of ordinary discretion, and especially from a simple measure of a legislative scheme which had miscarried in either House of Parliament. He would first state what he considered the House of Lords to have done when the second reading of the Army bill was moved. An amendment was proposed which stated that the House was unwilling to assent to the second reading until it had certain information before it. The amendment was carried, but the effect of carrying the amendment was not to reject or destroy the bill, but simply to set aside the second reading on the particular occasion when it was proposed, leaving it open to proceed with the second reading and other stages of the bill. Subsequently the question of purchase was a question which by statute was taken out of the hands of the Legislature. As far as regarded the proper and legitimate character of purchase it was enacted that description of purchase and that only should be legal in the army which it may please her Majesty to fix and appoint by regulations contained in royal warrants. The effect of this was that by an act of the Legislature the existence of purchase was made, as far as the warrant and the legal basis of purchase were concerned, to depend on the action of the Executive Government, while as regarded the identification of the officers that part of the object belonged to the House of Commons. But although that was the case the Government would not have considered it reasonably within their competency to take any vital step in regard to purchase without having recourse to the opinion of the House of Commons. That assurance the Government had made, and they had obtained the solemn judgment of the House against the continuance of purchase. It was not necessary, therefore, that they should solicit the House for a declaration, which had already been obtained in the most perfect manner. This being so, they had before them the legality of the over regulation prices and the declaration of the Royal Commission that these over-regulation prices could not be put an end to unless by the extinction of purchase. As a stop to this state of things, Her Majesty's Government at once resolved to advise Her Majesty to take the decisive step of canceling the warrant under which purchase was legal. That advice had been accepted and acted upon by Her Majesty. A new warrant would be framed in terms conformable to the law, so that at the present moment purchase in the army no longer existed. It would cease on the 1st of November in the present year, from and after which there could be no purchase or sale of commissions. The state of circumstances under which the resolution of Monday last was passed in the House of Lords was thus entirely altered. It was not for the Government to say what course the House of Lords in these circumstances might think fit to pursue. They, of course, trusted the august assembly would be disposed to proceed with the second reading and the other stages of the bill. They had in view in considering the matter simply dispatch and the observance of constitutional duty; the speedy termination of a state of suspense injurious to the army, and, lastly, a hope of the progress of a measure which, in their judgment, was likely to do full justice to the fair pecuniary claims of the officers of the army, and the loss of which might possibly make it difficult to find other means as effectual; and certain of doing justice to the officers' claims, they proposed to give time to allow them to learn the case, if the Lords were disposed to take it. In respect to the remaining stages of the bill, it would not be becoming or appropriate for him to state which course they should take if they failed to prosecute the bill to its conclusion; but, however, it was his duty to state, on the part of the Government, that come what might, under all the circumstances, they would use the best means in their power, mindful of the honorable pledges they had given, to secure at the hands of Parliament just and liberal terms for the officers of the army.

MR. DISRAELI'S PROTEST.

Mr. DISRAELI protested against the Prime Minister making so important a statement merely in answer to a question—he would not say a prearranged question. He did not think it was treating the House of Commons with the respect due to it, and he was certain that the right honorable gentleman had not followed the usual precedents which regulated the conduct of those who occupied the position he now filled. Although he (Mr. DISRAELI) was the last person who would wish to interfere with the general conduct of the business of the House, he did feel that this was a question of such emergency that it was necessary for him to offer a few observations, and he should conclude with a motion that in his opinion it was absolutely necessary that honorable members should have an opportunity of making those few constitutional comments which the occasion required. The bill passed in the House of Commons by a moderate majority, and was sent to the House of Lords, where, it met with an amendment which stopped its progress. They were now told that the amendment of the Lords was to be set at defiance, and that it was a matter of no importance, because the Government could effect the object they had in view by the other means, not by Parliamentary co-operation, or by appealing to the estates of the realm, but by advising her Majesty to exercise her prerogative. He regarded this as a very unconstitutional course. He would not say that it was eligible, reserved that point for consideration, if necessary; but if the right honorable gentleman could deal with the question in a speedy and satisfactory manner as he had announced—why did he not do so six months ago? By the conduct of the Government, the House of Commons during the session was deprived of its constitutional privileges, and had lost the opportunity of controlling the Committee of Supply altogether. There were questions of great interest to the country which could only be brought forward through the instrumentality of the Committee of Supply. Another subject of great importance was that of the Washington Treaty, and it was really marvelous that such an act should have been negotiated without the opportunity being afforded for the discussion of the question in the House of Commons. Colonial questions of great importance had met with similar neglect, and he characterized the conduct of the Government in thus wasting six months of the session as most injurious to the influence, the character, and the reputation of the House of Commons. Other matters of like interest in a social and general sense had likewise been passed over. The state of affairs had been most unsatisfactory, especially when the Government now admitted that the very measure which had caused all this waste of time could have been dealt with without the necessity of making it a Parliamentary measure. He was not here to dispute the prerogative of the Crown, but he did question the wisdom of a Minister who endeavored to cut the Gordian knot encountered in dealing with a great question by appeals to the prerogative of the Crown. He thought the conduct of the right honorable gentleman in coming forward to defy the opinion of Parliament by an appeal to the royal prerogative to assist him in a difficulty he had himself created was open to the gravest complaint. He moved the adjournment of the House.

EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. DISRAELI, stated that the vote of the House of Lords had not impugned the desirability of abolishing purchase, and proceeded to justify the action the Government had taken in the matter. He refused to enter into the causes of the delay of which the right honorable gentleman complained and said that if the conduct of the Government was seriously impugned, it was open to the right honorable gentleman to bring the matter to a test by moving a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Her Majesty's Government had been as anxious as the right honorable gentleman himself could be to bring on the discussion of the important questions to which reference had been made; and, with regard to the loss of the *Captain*, they hoped to be able to deal with that matter on Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

A long series of observations followed the speeches printed above, Mr. G. Bentinck, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and other members, taking the floor.

STORMY SCENES.

Late in the evening, the house having gone into Committee on the Elections' Parliamentary and Municipal bill, and divided upon an amendment thereto, Sir J. PAKINGTON urged the necessity of proceeding to the discussion of the Shipping bill, and moved that the Chairman report progress. Mr. FORSTER hoped the motion was not seriously meant, and in reply to the taunts thrown out against those who occupied the Liberal benches from having refrained from taking part in the discussion of details, he explained that, being convinced of the necessity for this measure—and the course they were taking was approved of by the majority of their constituencies—they were anxious not to leave obstructions. There had been more attempts to create delay in connection with this bill than had usually been the case with measures of much importance, and its supporters were anxious to have the opinion of these upon it, and to leave the responsibility of rejecting it to another House if they liked to incur it, but with the feeling that that House would not refuse, even at some inconvenience to itself, to give the required consideration to the bill. Mr. LIDDELL reprobated the reasons assigned by the right honorable gentleman for the course pursued by the party opposite, and deprecated the deference he had made to another House, adding that it was to be inferred after that allusion that if the House of Lords should reject this bill, the royal prerogative would be put in force against them. Mr. GLADSTONE, who thought that the business under discussion would not be facilitated by allusions to what had taken place earlier in the evening, and who rallied the right honorable gentleman, the member for Droitwich, on the questionable compliment he had paid to his party in stating that honorable gentlemen on the Liberal benches had not spoken, and that the evening had been wasted, and thought that as an indistinct answer had been given by the House of a desire to report progress, it would be useless to think of proceeding further that night.

"THE COUNTRY IN PERIL."

Mr. DISRAELI did not wonder that the Prime Minister should deprecate what had taken place in the earlier part of the evening, because anything more disgraceful to the House of Commons had never taken place, and nothing could prove, unless it were checked, more perilous to the liberties of the country. With regard to what had taken place, the Vice-President of the Council had assumed in the most unconstitutional manner that the bill would be rejected by the House of Lords. There was no doubt that the right honorable gentleman had in his own mind considered this measure with what had taken place in the earlier part of the evening, and which was an openly-avowed and shameless conspiracy against the privileges of the other House. The Speaker thought the expression, "avowed and shameless conspiracy," went beyond the limit of Parliamentary debating. Mr. DISRAELI said he would at once and without hesitation withdraw the expression, but at the same time it was evident that the Government had long meditated and apparently at length contrived to pick a quarrel with the House of Lords. Mr. V. HARCOURT, who accused the right honorable gentleman (Mr. DISRAELI) of being capable of affecting a passion he did not feel, asserted that after the language the right honorable gentleman had just employed, he was bound to bring forward a vote of want of confidence. If the right honorable gentleman shrank from this he would be taking a course of political timidity which was unparalleled in the political history of the country. The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a few minutes past 3.

Funeral of a Victim of the Riots.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of J. FINEHOCK, who was wounded in the riots of the 12th of July, was attended from his late residence, No. 368 East Fourth-street. Mr. FINEHOCK was unmarried, aged twenty-nine years, and bore an estimable character. He was among the first to volunteer for the war, going out with the First New-York Volunteers, Col. ADAMS, as drummer, and serving two years. On the morning of the 12th inst. he went to the armory of the Ninth Regiment to see one of the drummers with whom he was acquainted. Soon after the regiment moved, Mr. FINEHOCK was standing at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, when he was shot by a musket-ball, which entered one of his thighs and lodged on the inside of his hip-bone. All efforts to extract the ball proved futile, and he lingered in great pain until death relieved his sufferings on Friday. The funeral was numerously attended by friends of the deceased and the Turkey Club, of which deceased was formerally President, and the Kallenbach Club, of which he was also a member, paid the last tribute of respect to his memory. The remains were interred in the Cypress Hill Cemetery, Rev. Mr. ADAMS, of the Second-street Methodist Church, officiating.

WASHINGTON.

Shall the Extreme Power of the Kuklux Law be Evoked?

Probable Duration of the Kuklux Committee's Session—The President—The District Bonds—Possible Result of the Injunction Suit—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The result of the investigations in South Carolina by the Subcommittee which has just returned from there is likely to bring the question of using military force under the provisions of the Kuklux law prominently and speedily forward. The account which was published here yesterday afternoon, and sent away by telegraph last night, may be accepted with the fullest confidence as a true statement of the condition of affairs found by the Committee in the places they visited, but moderately rather than extremely stated. In the vicinity of Spartanburg hundreds of negroes and whites have been whipped. While the Committee was there the Kuklux raids were not very earnestly carried on, but still the organization was only temporarily inactive. The condition of affairs at Spartanburg is not represented as universal in South Carolina, but for miles in that region there is a complete reign of terror. It is said to be worse than has ever been described. A strong feeling is excited here, and while it has been hoped that the extreme powers of the Kuklux law would not have to be evoked, it is certain that they will be called out without much more hesitation if the outrages do not cease. It is understood that arrangements have been for some time perfected by which the army can be effectively and quickly employed if the necessity should arise. One hundred and forty witnesses were examined by the Subcommittee in the South. There will be a strong effort to adjourn the investigation that has been going forward here, when the witnesses now in the city have been examined, and it will this time succeed, probably, though it has been tried at the beginning of each of the two or three weeks past. Mr. SCOTT will try to secure the adjournment. There appears to be a determination on the part of some of the Committee to continue the investigation here til the appropriation is so far gone that no more subcommittees can go South. The Republican Executive Committee has had a digest of the evidence, already printed, made for circulation.

THE PRESIDENT.

It is understood that the intention of the President to come here during the present week has been announced.

THE DISTRICT BONDS.

The injunction suit to prevent the sale of the District bonds, recently authorized by the Legislature, was postponed yesterday, at the instance of the defendants, till Tuesday next, that they might have time to prepare a complete answer. The point upon which the decision depends has been briefly stated in these dispatches. The members of the District Government are confident that the injunction will not be granted. Their answer will be strong, and the injunctionists are reported to be demoralized and ready to give up if they can find a graceful way to retreat. They have threatened if they failed in the first instance to go to the Supreme Court, but it is now doubtful if that intention will be carried out.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

A number of cases have recently been decided by the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, not coming under any principle of general interest, but among the more important are the following:

No. 415.—CHRISTIAN H. SCHULTZ against Mexico.—This was a claim for the destruction of property in the town of Zacuattapan, Mexico, by the forces under the command of FELIPE BLANCO, on April 7, 1859. It was held by the Commissioners that BLANCO being an officer of the so-called Government of MIRAMON, the Republic of Mexico is not responsible for his acts. The claim was, therefore, rejected. This case reiterates the decision that the Zoloaga and Miramon pretensions in Mexico never constituted the Government *de facto*.

No. 44.—JOS. W. ZACHARIE, Curator of the estate of HIXON.—This was a claim founded on the decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico, reversing a decree of a Circuit Court. No denial of justice being alleged as proved, the claim was rejected.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $1,000,000 worth of bonds on each Wednesday in the month of August, or five millions in all, and to sell $1,000,000 gold on each of the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and $2,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays of August, or seven millions in all.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Friendly Offices in Relation to Cuba—Reputed Policy of Our Government.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—During a recent debate in the Spanish Cortes on the provincial policy of the Government, Señor TELLENTES denounced the Cabinet for having entertained the proposition said to have emanated from Minister SICKLES for the sale of Cuba. It is known here that there are parties in Spain who are anxious to sell Cuba to the United States, and who occasionally mention with earnestness the subject to persons connected with the Government of that country, but without the authority of that of the United States. It will be recollected that two years ago Gen. SICKLES was instructed by the President to offer to the Cabinet at Madrid the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war in the Island of Cuba on the following basis:

First—The independence of Cuba to be acknowledged by Spain.

Second—Cuba to pay Spain a sum as an equivalent for the entire and definite relinquishment by Spain of all her rights in that island, including the public property of every description, to be secured by a pledge of the export and import customs.

Third—The abolition of slavery in the island; and,

Fourth—An armistice pending the negotiations.

Should Congress assent, the United States were to guarantee the payment of the sum proposed to be paid by Cuba to Spain.

The good offices of the United States were accepted, but accompanied by such bases proposed by Spain as were considered by the President inconsistent with any practicable negotiation. Accordingly, the tender of good offices was withdrawn, but will be renewed whenever they can tend to a settlement of the contest which was at that time and is now devastating Cuba. Nothing has since been done by our Government in that direction. No new formal proposition has been made for the alienation of Cuba from Spain. While the Government of Spain has repeatedly shown a friendly disposition toward the United States and a desire to accommodate or settle all our differences, it has met with much embarrassment, "which Spain freely admits," from the volunteers in Cuba, who are not in accord on this subject with the Home Government. There is a prospect, however, of obtaining satisfaction, at least to some extent, through the United States and Spanish Commission now organized in Washington; but which has not yet actively commenced the adjudication of claims arising out of the insurrection in Cuba. While our Government is not now engaged in any effort to acquire the Island of Cuba, it adheres to its policy heretofore declared, namely, "not to permit Cuba to pass from Spain into the hands of any Power other than the United States."

Railroad Collision in New-Jersey.

A collision of trains on the New-Jersey Railroad took place yesterday morning at Amboy Junction. A special freight-train, drawn by engine No. 37, passed the station at 5 o'clock, and halted, the telegraph operator reporting back "all right" to Menlo Park Station. A peach-train, drawn by engine No. 95, followed, and the engineer supposing that the signal "all right" meant that the train ahead had passed the station, put on full steam and ran into the forward train. His engine and two cars were thrown from the track, but no lives were lost, the engineer and fireman having saved their lives by jumping from the locomotive.

KEYSER, THE PLUMBER.

Who the Lucky Man Is, and What His Friends Say of Him—His Business Record for Many Years Past—He Declines to Say Anything About the Fraudulent Accounts.

The TIMES' reporters have been busily engaged for several days past in hunting up further particulars concerning the business of the man who has collected a bill against the City for $1,231,817 76 for two years' work as a corporation gas-fitter and plumber. With the trade above mentioned Mr. KEYSER unites the business of a stove-dealer; and after some inquiry it was found that he was better known in Water-street and the vicinity of Fulton Market than in any part of the City, except, perhaps, in and about the Controller's office and the other City Departments. The first person upon whom our reporter called was a wealthy dealer in ranges, stoves, furnaces, &c., doing business on Water-street. For sufficiently good reasons, to be hereinafter explained, the gentleman shall be called simply Mr. C. The gentleman was found in his store, apparently in profound meditation over the contents of a bill or letter which he held in his hand. After a self-introduction by the TIMES reporter, the conversation began somewhat in this wise:

Mr. C—Ah! you are from the TIMES. Come with me, Sir.

The TIMES' representative was then led back to a private office and requested to take a seat. Glancing around the office one of the mammoth copies of the TIMES was seen lying on a desk, and the big bills of INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER and SMITH seemed to take upon themselves huger proportions, while the damning array of big, black sum totals appeared to multiply and set one's head to swimming. Mr. C.'s thoughts appeared to be running in the same direction, for turning to the reporter, he said: "Those are terrible exposures being made by your paper, Sir, and must be perfectly astounding to those who have all along been incredulous of the extent of the rascalities of the Ring."

The TIMES representative smiled and said nothing.

"Yes, Sir, you have touched the snake and set it to squirming, continue in the good work begun and you will have it out of its hole, then let our tax-payers off with its head."

REPORTER—Do you know Mr. KEYSER?

Mr. C.—Do I know him? (with a peculiar smile and an elevation of the eyebrows.) I do, Sir, very well, indeed.

REPORTER—Are you a friend of his?

Mr. C.—I have nothing against him socially. He is a liberal man, and I know him to be connected with several large charities.

REPORTER—What do you think of his bills against the Corporation?

Mr. C.—Well they are pretty big ones, (with a smile,) but there is another man that can tell you more about him than I can, and if you will call on him and ask him he can probably tell you more than I can.

Mr. C. then gave the address of the gentleman referred to.

REPORTER—Does not Mr. —— know something of this matter also?

Mr. C.—Yes. He had formerly some business relations with KEYSER, and could tell a great deal about his books and accounts with the City, if he chose to do so.

REPORTER—Will he do so?

Mr. C.—I don't think he will. He is rather reticent. This is not to be wondered at, because the relations between KEYSER and Mr. —— were of a somewhat confidential character. Not a shadow of any wrongful transaction, however, can rest in my opinion upon Mr. ——. He is a gentleman of fine business ability, integrity, and of an eminently respectable family.

A gentleman who saw him, Mr. C. went on to say, said that Mr. —— showed him some entry books, and remarked incidentally that one particular book would be worth something to the public. Mr. —— then, in showing how the thing was done, marked some figures on a slip of paper. (Here Mr. C. described the process to the reporter, who bent over attentively and watched the fingers of Mr. C. as he traced the figures on paper to show how the thing was done.) "There," said Mr. C., "that looks like 50 cents don't it? and that," said Mr. C., still marking with his pencil, "looks like 500, don't it?"

Reporter—I see.

Mr. C.—(Putting his finger to his nose)—You see?

The reporter nodded, Mr. C. looked wise, and a brief silence ensued. It was broken by Mr. C.

Mr. C.—That is what the gentleman told me was the showing of Mr. ——. He said also that Mr. —— told him that much could be learned from KEYSER's books, but that he did not feel at liberty to say anything more about the books unless called upon to testify before the proper tribunals.

SOME ANECDOTES.

Mr. C. then related some interesting anecdotes about KEYSER, among which was one to the following effect: KEYSER, as I have been told, said he once took a copper roof from one of the City or county buildings by order of the authorities and replaced it with one of tin. Everybody in the trade knows that old copper is valuable. Well, KEYSER sold the old copper at a certain price per pound, and received more for it than the new tin roof cost the City. Instead of paying the money over to the corporation it went into the strong box of KEYSER & Co. KEYSER, said Mr. C., was always a man of great liberality, but he was singular in many private transactions. He would, for instance borrow money from one man and lend it to another, and I know of several bills against him now, outlawed, to be sure, but that he who is now reported to be worth millions refuses to pay. You know, added Mr. C., that he has several princely charities in the City, one of which is the Strangers' Hospital, I believe he calls it, and another, the Strangers' Lodging-house, in Pearl-street. Well, KEYSER came down to see me some time ago, and I told him that I might some day require his help. He remarked jocosely that at any time I should be reduced to a situation requiring help, that I could go to the charity in Pearl-street, and there I would find comfortable quarters and a good reading-room. He seemed to be very enthusiastic about his charitable enterprises.

He called upon me again about the time that the TIMES' secret accounts were first published. He said to me, I am about $8,000 short today. That is a big short, I replied. It would empty several banks that I know of to make that up. Oh, said KEYSER, I know where it is coming from. I thought afterward that he only wanted to draw me into a conversation about financial matters, to have me say something about the exposures, but I did not make any allusion to them.

During the conversation above narrated, in which every point has been preserved, a slip of paper was shown to Mr. C. with the following queries, which the TIMES representative had been instructed to propound to KEYSER, and which read as follows:

"Did you get paid for chandeliers and plumbing put in WM. M. TWEED's house in Thirty-sixth-street, and also in Fifth-avenue? Did you ever get paid for gas-work and plumbing in the house of G. A. WOODWARD, (at present or recently a County Supervisor,) in Norwalk, Conn., and also for a pair of carriage-horses? Did you ever get paid for putting on a roof, and for chandeliers and plumbing in WM. M. TWEED's house at Greenwich, Connecticut?"

Upon reading the queries, Mr. C. said that he had good authority for saying that there had never been a bill rendered for any of the items specified.

Bidding Mr. C. adieu, the reporter called upon a Mr. P., a dealer in ships' cabooses, in the same locality. This gentleman was a former partner of KEYSER, and from him a number of facts relative to the career of the great Corporation plumber were gleaned.

It appears by Mr. P.'s statements that KEYSER twenty-six years ago was a struggling man, who, in his efforts to obtain fortune met with many financial embarrassments. Mr. P. says that KEYSER indorsed a note for $1,800 about twenty years ago that is now unpaid, and through he has been many times applied to for its settlement, he has steadily refused. And this informant also stated that $1,500 was owed to another individual, who, going to him some time ago, said, Mr. KEYSER, you are now a man of great wealth, and I have come to ask you for what you owe me. You know that the $1,500 claim I hold against you is a square one, though now outlawed, and I leave it to your generosity to pay me, as I am poor and need the money. I don't know anything about it, was the answer. "Think awhile, and look back," said the needy merchant. "I never look back," said the wealthy plumber, with asperity. After some pleading and expostulation, KEYSER said that he would at some time give a few hundred dollars, but not at that time. Granting some allowance for dates given from memory, Mr. P. says that KEYSER was ruined in business in Water-street in 1845, and starting again was burnt out and ruined in 1846-7. He was insured at the time of the disaster, and after a law suit with the company, received back an amount sufficient to cover a great part of his losses. Some years after this he went to California, and came back after an absence of two years with $12,000 in gold. He then started in business on the corner of Beekman and Cliff-street, and after a great splurge, as Mr. P. expressed it, he failed about 1855 or 1856. Some time afterward he appeared in business in a store under the Bible-house as the ostensible manager of the business of his brother, who was at that time and is still a man of considerable means. The firm was conducted under the name of KEYSER & Co. About eight or nine years ago, said Mr. P., he obtained work from the corporation, and, as was believed, getting the requisite capital from his brother. Mr. P. said that KEYSER had told a most intimate friend that he had invested $250,000 in the Strangers' Hospital, and $20,000 in the Pearl-street charity. He had been informed positively that he was worth $500,000. He could not say whether that represented all or less than the whole amount of his wealth. Mr. P. stated that he had been visited by a gentleman who had called upon the Mr. —— mentioned by Mr. C., and that he had related some of the particulars of the interview. These particulars were identical with what has been already given in relation to false entries in the reprint of the conversation with Mr. C. Mr. P said, in conclusion, that KEYSER had never been much of a business man; he was very loose in money transactions; would borrow small sums of money, which he would immediately loan to others when asked, and had a reputation for liberality and charity.

The next place visited was the house of Mr. KEYSER, on the corner of Second-avenue and Ninth-street. Characteristically of Mr. KEYSER, the house is of brick, and, like all of his surroundings in this City, is plain and unpretending, and its exterior, if anything, may be said to be rather shabby. This is a peculiarity of Mr. KEYSER which is entirely the opposite of his "Norwalk side," as it was described by a gentleman seen afterward. Making application at the door it was learned that Mr. KEYSER was in the country, and would not return until Monday. Leaving the house the reporter pushed his way uptown to pursue his inquiries. The gentleman to be visited was he who had professed to have some knowledge of KEYSER's books. Reaching the house after a tiresome journey in the street cars, the gentleman searched for was reached. He sat upon the door-step of his residence in company with an elderly gentleman.

Finding that the younger man of the two was the one of which he was in search, the TIMES representative proceeded to ask him the questions to which he expected to obtain answers. "I will converse with you" said the elderly gentleman, "he" (refering to his companion) "is a young man, and it is better I should speak for him." The two then left, and the old man began his story. He said that the young man had nothing to tell about Mr. KEYSER, and that he himself was a warm, personal friend of that gentleman. The speaker, who, during the summer season, is a resident of Norwalk, Connecticut, then launched into a most glowing description of Mr. KEYSER's excellent personal traits and good social qualities. He is, said the Norwalk gentlemen, a man of large-hearted charity, being the founder of the Strangers' Hospital, foot of East Tenth-street, the unfinished enterprise, Strangers' Lodging-house in Pearl-street, which is furnished with sleeping-rooms, free bath-rooms, for poor and destitute people and a cheerful reading-room for poor wayfarers. In Norwalk, he is regarded, said the gentleman, with respect and veneration, he has a residence there on an island which no description can do justice to. LEGRAND LOCKWOOD has a house near by that cost over a half million, but KEYSER's beats it, and here the gentleman described the grounds and residence of Mr. KEYSER, which description seemed to the listener to rival the famed stories of the palaces given to the heroes of the *Arabian Nights* by the genius and slaves of the Ring. The grounds, he said, were as beautiful as the Central Park, and covered an expanse of about fifteen or twenty acres. Splendid drives, costly statuary, and all the adornments of landscape gardening; graperies, arbors, and a catalogue of wonderful beauties of art, made the description seem like the recital of a fairy dream. The people of Norwalk, said the gentleman, are grateful to KEYSER for the improvements which have so increased the value of property in the town. There have been vague rumors that Mr. KEYSER has made much money out of large contracts in New-York; but that is of no consequence to them when he spends so much money in beautifying the town of Norwalk. This is all I know about him. It is his Norwalk side, and of what he does here I know nothing.

Asking the younger man to tell him what he knew, he replied that if the reporter called upon him at another time he would tell what he knew. The elder gentlemen then turned sharply to the younger and said, "You should not say that you have an inference to be drawn that you know more than you wish to say." The young man was confused and refused to say anything more, and the scribe thereupon left them, and so closed the day's inquiry about KEYSER, the prince of plumbers.

KEYSER DECLINES TO SPEAK.

Another reporter was fortunate enough to catch Mr. KEYSER before the latter left town, and putting straight questions to him was at once shut off with the emphatic refusal of the plumber to say a word on the subject. He was in his lawyer's hands, he finally declared, and was not at liberty to speak. "All will yet be right, though," he said, as he quickly withdrew from the scene of the interview.

The Mayor's "Shysters."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Won't you be so kind as to ask Mayor HALL & Co. by what law they impose a fine of $10 or more on merchants for the temporary use of sidewalks, and the privilege of puting up signs? You are required to get the consent of the Alderman of your Ward before you can get the permit of the Mayor. After you pay your $10, and as it is not a pleasant thing to hunt through a score of rum-mills to find the Alderman, and then pay him $5 or $10 to pass your case, most merchants go direct to the Mayor's, where some scamp can be found who will sign the name of the Alderman, Assistant Alderman, and Mayor for $10, besides the regular tax of $10, which will permit you to pass the goods in and out of your store until May 1 following. Now, the regular tax is $10, yet you can't possibly get a permit without paying some of Mayor HALL's shysters for the privilege of giving this prince of swindlers money that never reaches the Treasury. Yours, H. G. SWIMER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1871.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday morning two lads were amusing themselves with floating two miniature full-rigged vessels on the border of the North River, near Thirtieth-street. After the boats had been successfully floating some time, one of them accidentally stuck on a mud-bank, and the next instant it sank several inches and only its sails could be seen above the water. The boys tried several times to get it off, but at last gave it up in disgust. Before leaving it, however, the owner of the little ship shouted out, "You are as bad as Tammany; you've got into a fix and you cannot get out, and like Tammany you shall be smashed." The next instant the boy picked up a huge stone, which his companion called "TIMES," and with it smashed the frail craft to atoms.

The following German societies of the Turners' Union made steam-boat excursions yesterday: The vocal society, Beethoven Maennerchor, went to Dudley's Grove, on the barges *W. Sands* and the *Durant*, which were attached to the steamer *Virginia Seymour*. The singing society Arminia made an excursion on board the barge *Sarah Smith*, to Excelsior Park. The Reformers, III. Division, also went on an excursion up the Hudson. The Bremervarde Social Club, of New-York and Brooklyn, went to Staten Island on the barge *W. J. Haskett*.

The society known as the North German Landwehr, a military organization, composed of Germans who have served in the armies of the Fatherland, held a regular quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon, at head-quarters, No. 28 Avenue A. The principal business was the adoption of a revised constitution. On the roll there are upwards of 100 members, for whom uniforms have been ordered from Berlin. The uniform selected is that of the Prussian infantry. Gen. SIGEL is a honorary member of this organisation.

WILLIAM T. SAITER, of No. 66 Nassau-street, when standing at the corner of Elizabeth and Canal streets, yesterday, was attacked by several men, one of whom seized him by the throat, while another snatched his watch, which dropped upon the pavement and was broken. Subsequently two men were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the crime; but there being no evidence against them, they were discharged by Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. CUSHMAN, Deputy Coroner, of the remains of ALLEN G. BROWN, aged six years, at the residence of his parents, No. 55 Watts-street, with the result of showing that he had died of the injury inflicted by JOHN DUNPHY, aged fourteen years, an account of which has been published in the TIMES. DUNPHY is locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER on the body of JOHN HUTCHESON, forty-two years of age, who had died at St. Luke's Hospital from injuries received on Thursday last. He was a painter, employed by the Erie Railway Company, and while painting one of the ferry-boats was caught between the boat and the pier at Long Dock, Jersey City, and was crushed.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred in the liquor-saloon of RICHARD GROGAN, No. 211 Front-street, during which JOHN PETILT, of No. 105 South-street, shot JOHN WALKER, an attendant in the saloon, in the thigh, inflicting a serious wound, and struck PATRICK SHEA, of No. 128 Spring-street, on the head with the butt-end of the pistol, inflicting a severe gash. The assailant was not arrested.

While walking in the Bowery at an early hour yesterday morning, JOHN BUTLER, of No. 84 Duane-street, was knocked down by two men and robbed of his watch, worth $100. Subsequently JOSEPH MAAS, of No. 20 Henry-street, was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the crime, and was committed for examination.

WM. H. H. PEALL, of No. 224 Hudson-street, who shot himself in the left side Friday afternoon, in the Custom-house, where he was employed as a clerk, remains in the Park Hospital without any hope of his recovery. He was visited yesterday by Coroner YOUNG, but declined to make any statement for the public of the causes which had impelled him to self-destruction.

ANDRE SANDRE, a native of Prussia, twenty-four years of age, and a waiter in the boarding-house of NETTIE STERLING, No. 52 West Twenty-eighth-street, while asleep at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, fell from a four-story window of that house. His arm was fractured and he received severe internal injuries.

Last evening there were six European steam-ships at anchor at the Upper Quarantine Grounds. They were the *Virginia*, *Batavia*, *City of Antwerp*, *City of Paris*, *Helvetia* and *Wisconsin*. The *Atlantic* and *Columbia* were expected during the night. They will all be boarded by the Health Officer this morning.

JAMES McGOVERN was committed by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary in the store of HEMEL & HOUSTON, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Saturday night.

JAMES JAMESON, a sailor, twenty-six years of age, yesterday fell from between-decks into the hold of the ship *Chancellor*, at Pier No. 40 East River, fracturing his right leg and injuring his spine. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The statement that Rev. Dr. NEWMAN received $30,000 in gold, with which to pay the expenses of his pleasure trip to Greenland, on the Government supply steamer, is utterly false. He will pay his own expenses and furnish his own supplies.

TIMOTHY KANE was arrested at an early hour yesterday by the Fifth Precinct Police, and committed on a charge of assaulting ADAM BRICE, of No. 112 Hudson-street, with a paving-stone, inflicting a severe scalp-wound.

MARY BLACK, of No. 22 East Houston-street, was assaulted yesterday morning by JAMES NIXON, a cripple, who struck her with his crutch, inflicting a serious wound. He was arrested and committed for trial.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club, of Toronto, Canada, will arrive in this city next Friday, as guests of the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club. They will play on Saturday at the Capitoline Grounds.

OWEN SHORT, of No. 500 Washington-street, while intoxicated, yesterday, thrust his hand through a pane of glass, sustaining a severe wound.

The Cosmopolitan Conference was well attended yesterday afternoon. Dr. E. G. HOLLAND read a historical essay on "Government."

BROOKLYN.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Williamsburgh Turnverein for the coming biennial festival of the North American Turners' Union, which will be held in that city from Aug. 5 to 10, has agreed upon the formal reception next Saturday evening, to be tendered to the Turners (gymnasts) from all parts of the country, who will participate in the festival. There will be a torchlight procession, music and addresses.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, while walking through Adams street, in an intoxicated condition, on Saturday night, accosted an unknown man and asked him to take a drink. The man, however, not appreciating the offer, drew a pistol and shot McLAUGHLIN in the throat, and then made good his escape. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital.

A colored boy named ROBERT SMITH, a resident of Weeksville, was drowned, yesterday, while bathing in a pond near the corner of Atlantic and Lewis avenues. The body was recovered.

The residence of M. T. SANSEN, at No. 467 Myrtle-avenue, was entered by a sneak thief, yesterday, and robbed of $300 worth of jewelry.

LONG ISLAND.

The Soldiers' Monument, at Riverhead, was unvailed and dedicated last Thursday. The monument is of Portland stone, bearing the names of those who died in the late war, and is the gift of the estimable JOHN S. MARCY, Esq. The procession, followed by about thirty veterans and preceded by the Suffolk Company Cornet Band, formed at 2 P. M. in front of the Long Island House. After proceeding through the principal streets of the village, the cortége arrived at the cemetery.

The Trustees of Sag Harbor, *ex-officio* Commissioners of Excise, will meet at the store of C. W. PAYNE next Monday for the purpose of granting licenses according to law. All persons selling ale, beer, strong and spirituous liquors on and after that day, who do not procure a license on that day, and who have not been previously licensed, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

The blue-fish are running very thick at present in Glen Cove Harbor. A fisherman took one, Saturday, of six and a half pounds weight, while trolling on the black-fish grounds at that place. Nearly all the eels in the adjacent waters are minus their tails when caught, such is the affection of the blue-fish for them.

The first annual report of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, connected with the Church of St. John the Baptist, has been submitted. The receipts were $899 97, and the disbursements sufficient to leave a balance on hand of $30 20.

An election is to be held at Howlett's Hotel, Hempstead, to determine by ballot whether the electors of the village desire to adopt the new general village charter as passed in 1870, with the amendments thereto, passed in 1871.

On and after today an extra boat will leave Hunter's Point for James-slip, New-York, at 6 P. M., and returning will leave James-slip for Hunter's Point at 6½.

Today, the Jamesport Methodist Camp-meeting convenes, and will continue the whole week.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Williamstown Railroad Company, which is now building a road from Williamstown to Atsion, N. J., and propose to extend to Glassboro, has elected the following gentlemen as the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Woodward Warwick, Thomas H. Whitney, Wm. Corkery, John Sickler, Simon [illegible], Thomas Bateman, John F. Bodine. Mr. BODINE is the President, and Mr. WM. H. BODINE Secretary and Treasurer.

A young woman, named MINNIE DORMANN, of No. 49 Green-street, Newark, was drowned while bathing at Rockaway yesterday. The body was not recovered. A large party of Newark people had gone there for an excursion upon the steamer *Magenta*. On the return trip the *Magenta* was run into and had her railings carried away by the Staten Island Ferry-boat *Castleton*.

The stockholders of the Monmouth Agricultural Railroad Company have elected the following directors: Edward Ellsworth, Christian D. Emson, Henry H. Seabrook, Cornelius Britton, Wm. S. Horner, Daniel P. Van Doren, Wm. H. Conover, Jr., Thos. V. Arrowsmith, Jacob B. Rue. This Board will, it is said, purchase a line of steam-boats to New-York.

The following named gentlemen have been elected to the Directorship of the Farmingdale Railroad: Isaac S. Buckalew, Jacob B. Rue, R. Allaire, A. C. McLean, Paul Thurlow, S. L. Thurlow, R. F. Stevens, A. A. Higgins. Mr. BUCKALEW was elected President and Mr. McLEAN, Secretary.

The new reservoir for the water works of Jersey City, which is to be built by Messrs. MITCHELL & BRIDGFORD, on Bergenwood-avenue, will contain twenty-six acres. Nearly 500 men are engaged in the work.

HERMAN BROTNEY, the German, who was stabbed on Saturday near the oil-yards, in Weehawken, by JAMES PURDY, is pronounced out of danger.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Westphalia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Caledonia	Aug. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Cuba	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Aug. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
Batavia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
Bienville	Aug. 3	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	? A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 30—*In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Horace Horne, Mrs. E. P. Wright, Mrs. M. Murray, Mary Murray, Geo. Hawke, F. G. Macomber, D. Jenkins, Mrs. D. Jenkins, Mary Bouney, Aurelia Bouney, Austin Kerr, Chas. Kerr, J. K. Lees, A. R. Kerr, J. Macmillan, Geo. Grey, H. J. Adams, J. E. Lewis, E. C. Palmer, W. T. S. Cockayne, R. McPhail, William Reid, James Glass, H. Coatsworth, Dr. Lamare and wife, A. Barnett, W. Hannan, Alf. Hancock, Sam Jones, Rev. John Downey, H. Bagley, Anthony Duffey, Mr. Lynch, Alf. Augwin, Rev. P. Bonige, Mr. Kerrison, Mr. Barclay, Patrick Byrne, Chas. Stubbs, J. H. Childs, Ez. P. Waggoner, M. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, Wm. Kirkley, Richard Mead, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. M. Jones and maid, Miss Reid, Francis Angrove, Wm. Angrove, Peter Williamson, D. H. Clark, C. W. Tozer, James Rowe, Miss Elizabeth Rowe, Sara Ann Rowe, Mrs. Younghusband, Miss M. Murphy, Mrs. Feary.

JULY 30—*In steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crawford, Miss A. Crawford, Master A. N. Crawford, Miss McCrea, Miss J. M. McCrea, Hon. J. D. Buckelew and wife, Miss M. B. Light, Miss Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Shipperley and 5 children, G. W. Lyster, J. G. Marsh, Mrs. H. M. T. Marsh, Miss W. B. M. Marsh, Miss A. M. C. Marsh, Miss Krenduler, N. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. W. Meacock, Sister St. John, Sister St. Opportuna, J. H. Carlson, Miss H. Carlson, G. A. Molier, Mr. Field, G. Shaw, F. H. De Wolff, W. W. Young, J. E. Yuille, B. P. Salmons.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. E. Wilbur, 4 children and servant, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Copp, Mrs. and Miss H. F. Tatnall, Mrs. J. Cullins, Mrs. J. Kirk, Mrs. Johnson, Col. Baldwin, J. E. Bullen, Chris. Murphy, wife, child and servant, Miss M. J. Davis, Mrs. B. Goldberg and servant, Mrs. Maria Williams, Miss Fannie Norton, Miss M. S. Hasselt, Miss C. C. Howell, Father Tangurie, J. W. McLaughlin, John Daly, Jas. W. Daly, Walter Connors, J. Levy, J. J. Sherlock, J. R. Phillips, R. F. Taylor, S. S. Patterson, Geo. Apple, G. H. Von Emden, Andres, and seven in the steerage.

JULY 30.—*In steamship Batavia, from Liverpool.*—St. George Creagh, John Withey and wife, Mr. Guillaume, Mr. Pitree, W. Chambers, R. Pearce, A. Jowitt and wife, J. H. Southworth, Miss Strickland, A. M. Keith, A. H. Hazleton, W. H. Lewis and wife, son and governess, Geo. Mulier and daughter, J. Laforne, John Seddon, Rev. Father Malone, Mrs. J. Wray, Mrs. C. Sherman, Mr. Rothschild, W. S. Flagg, G. C. Rogers.

JULY 30—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. Maurix and family, Mr. Silva and wife, Mrs. Lawton, Jas. Laney, S. B. Grierson, Wm. Gordon, E. Carpenter, G. A. Carpenter, John Parkifer, D. Hamilton, John White, G. W. Beck, Geo. Anderson, Robt. Anderson, Rev. J. Wayne, John Cameron.

JULY 30—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Frazer, Miss Frazer, Lindsay Crosbie, Mr. Skillbreck, Miss Ross, W. D. Crosbie, W. Addenbrook, A. Griffith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:55 | Sun sets......7:17 | Moon rises.7:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:07 | Gov. Island..7:54 | Hell Gate..9:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 30.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool July 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 23, lat. 50 20, lon. 20, passed a three-masted steamer, bound E.; 24th, lat. 48 15, lon. 31 15, passed ship Calumet, from St. John, N. B., for Penarth; 26th, lat. 43 40, lon. 45 30, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 28th, lat. 42, lon. 57 45, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; 29th, lat. 41 40, lon. 63 10, passed a schooner-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow July 15 and Moville 16th, with mdse. and 278 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds and fogs to Cape Race, and from thence fine weather and calms. July 26, lat. 45 36, lon. 55 30, passed bark Belmont, (Br.,) steering E.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool July 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 25, lat. 44, lon. 43 30, passed a German steamer bound E.; 26th, lat. 40 37, lon. 51 55, passed a German steamer bound E., showing signal Q. B. W. T.; 29th, off Shinnecock, passed steam-ship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, 65 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co. July 28, at 4 A. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship Catharine Whiting, from Savannah for New-York, having in tow the steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah for New-York, disabled.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, [illegible], Savannah July 27, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 29, [illegible] P. M., [illegible] Cape Henry, exchanged signals with steam-ship Huntsville in tow of steam-ship Catharine Whiting, bound S.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, [illegible], New-Orleans, July 22, with mdse. and passengers to Fred Baker.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, [illegible], Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool July 18, and Queenstown 19, with mdse. and 315 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. July 20, lat. 51 37, lon. 13 45, exchanged signals with ship Timara.

Ship Antarctic, (of Liverpool,) Flinn, Liverpool June 21, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Tapscott, Bros. & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light southerly winds and fogs; no date, lat. 43 30, lon. 51, spoke French fishing lugger Gallilee, for St. Pierre, N. F., with 18,000 qtls. fish; no date, lat. 46 44, lon. [illegible], passed a vessel's long-boat, bottom up, with part of her side stove.

Ship Sorridderen, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence with light southerly winds and fogs; has had 2 deaths among the crew from small-pox, and has 2 cases still on board.

Bark Canada, (N. G.,) Lammert, Port Talbot 49 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 13 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and fogs; July 5, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke [illegible] Annie Kimball, (of Bath,) from Charleston, for Liverpool; July 11, lat. 43, lon. 47, passed an iceberg.

[illegible] 48 ds., with mdse. to W. S. Murray; vessel to [illegible] & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 2, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light winds and calms; July 21, lat. 42 40, lon. 60, spoke bark Robert Godfrey, hence for London.

Bark Schiller, (N. G.,) Wischhausen, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 60 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light southerly winds and fogs; July 29, lat. 40 14, lon. 70, spoke bark Gottenburg, (N. G.,) from Hamburg for Philadelphia, 48 ds. out; same time, spoke bark Fidelio, (N. G.,) from Gottenburg for New-York.

Bark Rosa, (N. G.,) Dinse, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been [illegible] ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Scotia, Wilcox, Brown's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Niantic, Connors, Brown's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. E. Waterman, Chase, Rondout, for Bangor.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Harris, Virginia.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Haven.

Schr. Robt. B. Smith, Baisden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Harry Landell, Nichols, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob Loriliard, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Baker, Hartford.

Schr. Thos. J. Owen, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Bridgeport.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. C. Ward, Lawrence, New-Haven.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. P. C. Shultus, Young, New-Haven.

Below.

Bark La Ciguena, Ross, Leghorn May 20, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Smith, Liverpool June 5.

Ship Caravan, Mickel, Leghorn May 8, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham.

Ship Astronom, (N. G.,) Klopper, Bremen July 5, with mdse. and passengers to Unkart & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—Arr. steamer Hatteras, from New-York, and the bark B. M. Franklin, from Newport, Eng.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30.—Arr. bark Architect, from Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Cygnus, from Leghorn, and Laura and Gertrude, from Bremen; brigs Harriet, from St. John, and Helen Maria.

Passed out, brig Mary J. Wilson, for Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, from Liverpool, arrived at an early hour this morning, reports: July 24, lat. 47 55, lon. 37 14, passed ship Golconda, (Br.,) bound W.; 27th, lat. 43 08, lon. 57, passed bark Marie Clotilda, bound W.; 28th, lat. 41 38, lon. 63 10, passed steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 41 28, lon. 63 49, passed a Cunard steamer, bound W.; same day, lat. 41 15, lon. 65 17, passed an American man-of-war, bound E., under sail; 29th, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Lafayette, an Inman, a National, a Cunarder, and a German steamer, bound E.

Bark Victoria, (Nor.,) Lochstoer, hence for Liverpool, with a cargo of petroleum; had Captain smothered from inhaling the gas from the oil, and returned to land body of Captain; was boarded off Sandy Hook by revenue cutter Northerner.

The sloop Thos. Ranson, from Elizabethport, for New-Haven, with coal, before reported ashore on Holmes' Rock, Hell Gate, was got off at 8 P. M., 29th, by Wreckmaster Brown, and put on the railway at Astoria for repairs.

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